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South and East Asia Report

No. 1211



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NEWS AGENCIES REPORT ON GANDHI TALKS IN TALLINN

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] September 24 (UNI).

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is understood to have apprised the Soviet foreign minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, on Wednesday of the efforts of the left parties in India to weaken and destabilise her government, while proclaiming support to her anti-imperialist and independent foreign policy.

This was the second time that she referred to "the destructive role of the left parties" during her current Soviet trip. She had also drawn attention to this matter on the first day of the plenary talks with the Soviet President, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev.

Mrs. Gandhi accused these parties of "inconsistency" and asked whether her government's pursuit of an independent foreign policy would not be affected if the leftists ganged up with the rightists and waged a crusade against her.

There was no detailed discussion on the subjects at either of the two meetings, nor was there any immediate reaction from them, according to informed sources.

It may be recalled that even when Mr. Brezhnev visited India in December 1980, the Prime Minister had referred to "the negative role of the leftist parties" at a public function held in his honour.

PTI adds: The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on Friday emphasised that the "friendly and cooperative bonds" between India and the Soviet Union had been a "source of strength" to her country.

In the coming years also, she felt, this "real friendship between our two countries" would benefit more and more people and open opportunities for new exchanges.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is the first Indian Prime Minister to visit the Estonian Republic, was speaking at a lunch hosted by the presidium in her honour.

'Poverty Remains'

Mrs. Gandhi listed nuclear armaments, especially of nuclear piles, enlarging gap between industrialised and developing countries and pollution of air and water and denigration of the earth among difficulties hampering India's struggle to strengthen its economy and become self-reliant.

"Poverty remains, but many of our people have been raised above the poverty line," she added.

Earlier, Mrs. Gandhi had a brief meeting with the Estonian leaders--the first secretary of the Communist party, Mr. K. G. Vaino, the prime minister, Mr. V. I. Klausen, and the foreign minister, Mr. A. K. Green.

Mrs. Gandhi, who arrived here on Thursday night to a rousing welcome, went on a sight-seeing trip on Friday morning and familiarised herself with the history and development of the Estonian capital--an important gateway to the Baltic.

The Prime Minister will leave for the historic city of Kiev, aptly called "a multi-coloured bouquet," on Friday evening, on the last lap of her week-long visit to USSR. She will have talks with leaders of the Ukrainian Republic and visit Kiev state university on Saturday.

CSO: 4600/1064

COMMUNIST, LEFT LEADERS NOTE GANDHI CRITICISM

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Chandigarh, Sept 25--Describing as "unfortunate" Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's attack on country's Left movement in Moscow, CPI general secretary C Rajeswara Rao here today said his party was for building "a Left-Democratic national alternative" to the ruling party and did not subscribe to a rightist alternative in the country.

Talking to newsmen, Mr Rao said any amount of "vituperative attack" on the part of Mrs Gandhi would deflect the CPI from fighting the pro-vested interests, anti-people and anti-democratic policies of her regime.

Though, Mr Rao would not know the "intentions" of Mrs Gandhi in raising "internal" matters at Moscow, he would, nonetheless, wish the Prime Minister had not raised it.

/He said the Russian Government was always for cooperation and friendship between the peoples of two countries and it was not with A or B leader. Again, while Mrs Gandhi's Government was pursuing country's 'foreign policy with some vacillations,' "we are defending it against the attacks of the Right", the CPI leader claimed. The left is organising peace marches, rallies and conventions throughout the country, mobilising all cross-sections of the people, while the ruling party is cooling its heels with statements, Mr Rao added. / **[in boldface]**

He said as far as her so-called policies were in the interests of the people, the less said the better. Poverty, unemployment, misery, inflation, corruption and police repression stalk the country on the capitalist path that she is pursuing; "instead of giving up that path she is taking away the democratic rights of the people, the latest example being the "obnoxious Bihar Press Bill which one and all have opposed," Mr Rao said.

As for the Left joining the Rightist forces to destabilise her government, the allegation which she hurled in Moscow Mr Rao said that burning mass issues in India demand that. But "I must state that the Prime Minister has no compunction to fight the Left with the help of BJP and other Rightist forces as was done recently in Kerala elections," he added.

Mr Rao said that Mrs Gandhi's own partymen were the "best destabilisers" of her government. "I would like to know from the Prime Minister why Chief Ministers are frequently named in Congress-I states where she enjoys overwhelming support". "This is because the Congress-I today is plagued by 'unscrupulous factional wranglings for power'", he said.

Democratic Socialist Party president P N Mahaguna in a statement also objected to the Prime Minister's reference to the "hostile attitude" of the Left Opposition to her Government, adds PTI.

This amounted to seeking interference of a 'friendly but foreign power' in the internal affairs of the country, he contended.

"We are confident that the Soviet leadership which has all along respected the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, will not pay heed to such pleas by Mrs Gandhi, he said.

CSO: 4600/1972

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

^aSee Table 1, Part I, C. ^bSee Table 1, Part I, C.

"An iteratively used census (more or less in 1972) showed that the O. L. count of the international system is a participant in a state of equilibrium", reports [24].

In the introduction, on page 1, of "Intercultural Communication in the Soviet Union", Mr. Abramyan, says that the "... of all people, the Soviet people are the most. And even in death, armed to the teeth for the defense of the Motherland, power has significant role to play in international relations. In military, economic, technological, scientific, cultural, etc."

The book is a collection of 17 articles, comprising mostly of commentaries. India's approach to the South/Southeast Asian region, the SAARC, the Indian ocean issue, the SAARC, East Asia and South East Asia are linked to its (India's) security.

In India, according to Mr. Subramaniam, there has been a strikingly wide gap between its foreign policy goals at the "1947 level" and its concern for its security. "As Subramaniam writes, 'The 1947 government made one such clear articulation of its foreign policy objectives between its independence and its political life in the death of Mahatma Gandhi.' But, again, he says, 'I am not sure that the policy framework constructed then still holds much validity in view of the developments since 1947.' The emphasis, however, is on the essential continuity of the policy since 1947."

The National People's Alliance, led by the Congress, should put India in due course ahead of the other nations along with the United States, the Soviet Union and China in the industrial world.

There is no self-doubt in the Indian mind. We would like to call India a "great power" (superpower) in the 21st century after test the objective factors. On the other hand, we are a witness of an increased anti-colonial struggle. The different levels of living of our people and the stage of development we have reached do not permit India to develop a small or middle-nation syndrome.

the programme) in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Egypt, Nigeria, Algeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Mexico to develop an image of power.

...acquire industrial
...the present white-
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...India. Mr Subramanyam
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ANALYST NOTES LIMITED SCOPE OF INDO-SOVIET RELATIONS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Girilal Jain]

[Text] **A**N assessment of Mrs. Gandhi's

visit to the Soviet Union must take note of the obvious fact that it is very different from the recent trip to the United States. While the Prime Minister went to Washington in order to establish personal contact with President Reagan and try and ease, if possible, the tensions arising out of the U.S. decision to send the Starliner to the Soviet Union, Mrs. Gandhi's visit is an effort to establish a rapport with the Soviet leadership. She has gone to Moscow mainly to continue the ongoing dialogue with President Brezhnev on both international and bilateral issues. To put it differently, the Prime Minister's present journey lacks the excitement of the previous one for the simple reason that, unlike in the case in Indo-U.S. ties, there has been no major downturn in Indo-Soviet relations since the two countries drew close to each other in the fifties. And as such there is, unlike in the other case, no great misunderstandings to be cleared up.

Interests Converge

It does not mean that the two countries are completely aligned. Indeed, the two governments have a long way to go to achieve a complete convergence of interests and a difference of approach. India wants the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops which Moscow has been loath to do in the interest of future warfare. Mr. Bhavsinhrao Patil has from time to time, on a number of occasions, said that India has never gone into a detailed discussion with the Soviet Union on its (the Soviet) and Western portions of its continental shelf with general formulations.

This does not amount to an endorsement of Soviet positions. Mrs. Gandhi has been careful, perhaps unusually so, to state that she does not say anything in Moscow which can be interpreted as an endorsement of the U.S. and Western policies and actions.

There is divergence of viewpoint between a superpower involved in a fierce competition with the other superpower and a leading non-aligned country anxious to avoid being pulled into the cold war. Generally we in India choose to gloss over this fact. There is no great harm in adopting such an approach so long as it is clearly understood that essentially Indo-Soviet relations are bilateral and not global in scope. In her own polite way, Mrs. Gandhi has made this point in Moscow. The interests of the two countries can and do converge, as they did in the fifties in respect of countering America's efforts to establish its hegemony in Asia, or in the sixties in containing Maoist China's adventurism, or as they do today in ensuring that a U.S.-armed Pakistan continues to behave in a responsible manner. Without such a convergence on certain issues, Indo-Soviet co-operation could not have prospered the way it has. But the convergence is not exclusively limited in scope. It does not, for example, cover Europe and Japan. Indeed, when Mrs. Gandhi said she deplores the nuclear arms buildup, she was not meant saying that the U.S. and the West were wrong or in.

Given the context in which it was developed, Indo-Soviet cooperation has covered the military as well as the economic field. The country has certainly benefited a great deal from this cooperation.

No one can possibly deny this fact. But this could not be, as it is not, a complete picture. An exclusive reliance on India's past, rather than present and other considerations, prevents India from assessing its situation in the light of its own needs and its own desire to avoid its dependence on the Soviet Union and to maintain its independence. Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Moscow is a step in the right direction. But it is not enough. India must also be able to meet its own requirements. And the Soviet Union does not meet adequately their requirement. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that the Soviets have become more forthcoming when this country has sought to exercise some other option.

It would be idle to suggest either that the Soviet Union can fully meet India's requirements, or that it is always willing to do so, or that it does not mind New Delhi shopping elsewhere. It would be a unique example in international relations if this was in fact the case. And let us not pretend that Indo-Soviet relations are unproblematic. Communist propaganda that Moscow has been very, very cooperative indeed. In fact, India would demand recognition of the fact that while it is in the Soviet interest to make India dependent and keep it on a relatively inferior level, it is in India's interest to ensure that it is not critically dependent and that it is not on a short leash in respect of spares and ammunition for the equipment it buys from Moscow. This kind of Russian intransigence even among the closest of allies, not to speak of friends such as the Soviet

China and India, the two largest developing countries in the world.

That being said, the two countries have a long way to go. China's economy is still in the early stages of development, and India's economy is still in the early stages of development. Both countries need to attract foreign investment and to improve their infrastructure. They also need to improve their education system and to create more jobs for their citizens.

Economic Cooperation

One reason why China and India have not been able to attract more foreign investment is that they have not been able to create a stable and predictable economic environment. In China, the government has been slow to reform its economic system, and in India, the government has been slow to reform its legal system. Both countries need to create a more stable and predictable economic environment in order to attract more foreign investment.

Another reason why China and India have not been able to attract more foreign investment is that they have not been able to create a more competitive and efficient economic environment. In China, the government has been slow to reform its economic system, and in India, the government has been slow to reform its legal system. Both countries need to create a more competitive and efficient economic environment in order to attract more foreign investment.

China and India have a long way to go in order to attract more foreign investment and to improve their economic environment. They need to create a more stable and predictable economic environment, and they need to create a more competitive and efficient economic environment.

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New Approach

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HARYANA CHIEF MINISTER DISCUSSED STATE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 23/9/74

[Text] Chandigarh, Sept. 21.--Mr Bhajan Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana, today told the State Assembly that there was no question of the Government's transfer Chandigarh to Punjab. He was replying to a calling attention motion by Dr Mangal Sein of the BJP.

The Chief Minister said that he had come to the conclusion that the motion was baseless. There was an old Centre decision that the areas which were to be transferred to Punjab and the areas which were to be transferred to Haryana. Under this decision, a commission was to be appointed to go into the question of some Punjabi-speaking areas in Haryana and Hindi-speaking areas in Punjab.

He said that there was no question of Chandigarh being left behind without Punjab and Haryana being merged with the Punjab. This transfer was to be simultaneous. Also, the commission for other areas would have to be appointed. Till Fazlki and Akhar were transferred to Haryana, his Government did not intend to leave Chandigarh. Haryana's interests would be safeguarded at all times.

He said that if there was a merger in the Punjab, it would have to be a merger of the entire Punjab. He said that there were many Hindi-speaking areas in Punjab and the Government would go into this matter.

Dr Sein said that the Akalis who had been carrying on an agitation had three demands which could affect Haryana. These were reconsideration of the river water settlement, transfer of Punjabi-speaking areas in Haryana to Punjab and Punjabi as a second language of Haryana.

Mr Bhajan Lal said that the river water settlement was the decision of the Centre and it was just. There was no question of reopening of the issue. In fact, the carrier canal was likely to be built before scheduled time. The Haryana Government provided all facilities for teaching of Punjabi in its schools if there were more than 10 students in a class wanting this facility. There was, however, no possibility of Punjabi being the second language in the State.

...opposition, said that there was no need to ... in attempt by the Centre to make ... and forget about other priorities ... If necessary, ... given to the two States, she said.

Some opposition members, during the zero hour, referred to the hunger strike by some farmers against the hike in electricity charges. They said that there were drought conditions in the State and the additional burden would be too much for the farmers to bear.

The House ratified the Constitution (46th Amendment) Bill 1982 as passed by Parliament.

PTI adds: Addressing a press conference today, Mr Bhajan Lal said there was no move yet either to reshuffle or expand his 22-member Ministry. The performance of one or two colleagues was not up to the mark but with the passage of time they would improve, he added.

In reply to a question, he said that appointment of the Chief Parliamentary Secretary had not yet been finalized.

CND: 46/12/82.

NEW ANDHRA PRADESH MINISTRY SWORN IN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Sep 62 pp 1, 7

[Text] Hyderabad, Sept 20.

Chief Minister K Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy and 17 of his Ministers were sworn in here today by Governor K C Abraham in the large hall of the State House.

The Council of Ministers consists of 17 Cabinet Ministers, including the Chief Minister and 10 Ministers of State. All of them took the oath of office today.

Chief Minister Bhaskara Reddy after having several rounds of discussions with the high command and the Prime Minister yesterday and his before in New Delhi, arrived here this morning and drove straight to his guest house.

The entire Cabinet-making process was shrouded in secrecy and even as Ministers were being called to take their oath no one knew either the strength or the personnel of the new Ministry. It is interesting to note that some of the legislators who occupied the back benches in the House were called to take the oath much to their and others surprise.

Ministers

The ceremony was attended among others by the outgoing Chief Minister B Venkatram, former Chief Minister T Arjajiah and Mr P. Srinannanda Reddy, MP, Chief Justice K Madhav Reddy and judges of the High Court, chairman of the Legislative Council Mukassir Shah and Speaker A Esvera Reddy.

The Cabinet-rank Ministers are: Mr Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy (Chief Minister), Mr C Jagannatharao, Mr N Janardhan Reddy, Mr A Madan Mohan, Mr N A Aziz, Mr M Manik Rao, Mr B Ram Dev, Mrs B Sarojini Pulla Reddy, Mr K Rosalah, Mr A Veerappa, Mr Paladugu Venkatarao, Mr C H Venkatrao, Dr Y S Rajasekhara Reddy, Mr V Venkateswararao, Mr Kona Prabhakara Rao, Mr C Dass and Mr D Munuswamy.

The Ministers of State are: Mr N Chandrababu Naidu, Mr G Nageswara Rao, Mr I Ramakrishna Raju, Mr P Goverdhan Reddy, Mr Vemanna, Mr T Arjajiah,

Mr. V. Sanyasi Naidu, Mr. V. Hanumantharao and Mr. P. V. Raghavulu. Mr. T. Amar Singh would be sworn in later.

Prominent among those who were members of the Venkatram Cabinet and could not secure place in the new Ministry are: Mr. M. Baga Reddy, Mr. G. Venkata Swamy, Mr. T. Hayagreeva Chary, Mr. N. Amarnatha Reddy, Mr. K. Ranga Rao, Mr. K. Kesava Rao, Mr. C. Rambhupal Reddy.

All ten Cabinet Ministers and five Ministers of State in the outgoing Venkatram Ministry were kept out by Mr. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

New entrants are: Mr. C. Das, Mr. D. Muniswamy, Mr. K. Rosaiah (all Cabinet rank), Mr. P. Vemanna, Mr. V. Sanyasi Naidu, Mr. V. Hanumantha Rao, Mr. P. Veera Raghavulu and Mr. T. Amar Singh (all Ministers of State).

While Mr. C. Das is the president of APCC-I, Mr. V. Hanumantha Rao is the president of State Youth Congress-I.

Six Cabinet-rank and four Ministers of State were drawn from Telangana region.

In the new Ministry, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Prakasham, Mahabubnagar, Khammam and Nizamabad districts do not find representation.

Mr. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy told newsmen later than he did not constitute the Ministry either on district base or on caste and communal base.

His approach was to draft capable men, he said. He indicated that he would like to add two or three at a later stage, one of them belonging to a minority community from Telengana region.

On the question of caste, Mr. Reddy said that he had a free hand by and large since as they belong to a national party he had the guidance of the high command. He expressed his gratefulness to the high command and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in particular.

Surprises

CNI adds:

There was surprise in the political circles at the exclusion of at least three known followers of External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao.

They are: Mr. N. Amarnath Reddy, Mr. P. V. Choudhary and Mr. T. Halgrachary.

Mr. C. Rambhupal Reddy, son-in-law of former President Sanjiva Reddy, who was in the outgoing Cabinet also does not figure in the new team. But Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu, son-in-law of Telugu Desam founder-president N. T. Ramarao is back as Minister of State.

The post of Deputy Chief Minister has been abolished. The post was revived after a lapse of 15 years by Mr Venkatram when he designated C Jagannatha Rao as Deputy Chief Minister.

This is the fourth Ministry to assume office in the State since the general election in 1978. The earlier cabinets were headed by Dr M Chenna Reddy, Mr T Anjiah and Mr B Venkatram.

Of the 27 Ministers, 17 are drawn from the Andhra region and the rest from Telengana. There are members from the Harijan community, one from the tribal community and one Muslim, besides

CSO: 4600/1056

INDIA

TENTATIVE AGENDA FOR PARLIAMENT SESSION GIVEN

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 27.--A major item in the tentative official agenda for the five-week Parliament session opening here on Monday will be a discussion, long demanded and much-postponed, on the Sixth Plan. Parliament sources say that, unlike in the past, the discussion is certain to take place this time.

There could well be a major discussion also on Mrs Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union.

Another discussion which is not on the official agenda so far but is bound to be forced upon the Government by the Opposition will be on the collapse of INSAT-1A within less than six months after it was launched.

The tentative list of Government legislative business for the Lok Sabha includes as many as 49 Bills, 22 pending ones, three pending in the Rajya Sabha and 24 new ones.

Those pending in the Lok Sabha include several important Bills; the Adoption of Children Bill, for instance, which seeks to provide an enabling law of adoption applicable to all communities other than the Muslim community, the Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill which aims at reducing the multiplicity of unions by providing for a minimum qualifying membership of 10% of workers, resolution of inter-union rivalries, and prescription of time limit of 60 days for registration of a trade union.

Also pending is the controversial Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill which will amend the parent Act to empower Central or State Governments to intercept mail within what are described as the limits permitted by the Constitution, as well as to inspect and seize packages containing letters posted in violation of the Act.

Among the new Bills planned to be introduced, considered and passed is one for the setting up of a jute manufacturers' development council.

Only a third of the 49 Bills included in the tentative agenda are likely to be considered and passed during the coming short session, according to some sources.

It is extremely doubtful, according to them, whether the Adoption of Children Bill will be taken up at all. The Bill was introduced in Parliament on December 16, 1980, and came to be spotlighted during the recent controversy over the alleged sale of unwanted children from Calcutta slums.

What are certain to be considered and passed are relatively innocuous Bills such as the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill.

SO: 4900/1077

INDIA

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS TO PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, September 24.

India is hopeful of getting enriched uranium for Tarapur from France within the framework of the Indo-U.S. agreement of 1963, containing less stringent safeguards than those currently being specified by France.

This was conveyed by the external affairs minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, today to the parliamentary consultative committee attached to his ministry.

The meeting was marked by a severe criticism of the way the Tarapur fuel issue was handled by the government in the recent Indo-U.S. talks and some members expressed the view that the government seemed to be condoning the violation of an international agreement by the United States.

Indo-U.S. Pact

Members also expressed concern over the possible setback to self-reliant development in atomic energy as a result of the decisions on Tarapur. There was a demand for the abrogation of the pact with the U.S. while one member said that in practice, the U.S. had already abrogated it.

The minister reportedly said there was no need to abrogate the pact since alternative arrangements were being made for the fuel.

Mr Rao, while urging the members to wait and see, made a reference to good relations between India and France.

He also reiterated India's stand that it would not accept additional safeguards as conditions for the bulk supply. He assured the members that no rights would be surrendered in any arrangement in this regard.

The members were informed that the Soviet Union had not offered any enriched uranium for Tarapur.

The meeting also discussed the Indo-Pakistan relations and the Lebanon crisis. The meeting unanimously condemned the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut.

... drew the minister's attention to reports about Chinese assistance to Pakistan for the development of the nuclear bomb. He wanted to know how such developments in the neighbourhood are in harmony with the Indian efforts to promote bilateral relations.

The minister said the government was aware of these developments. He also said that foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan will meet again to discuss all peace proposals.

Among the members who participated in the discussions were Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, Mr. Sadashiv Bagaitkar, Mrs. Margaret Alva, Mr. K. J. Unnikrishnan and Professor Satyasadhan Chakravarty.

The Lebanon issue agitated many members who suggested several steps that India must take to demonstrate its disapproval of the Israeli action.

It was suggested that the Israeli consulate in Bombay should be closed down. India should take an initiative to work towards economic sanctions against Israel and for a universal condemnation of Israel at the U.N.

While all the speakers condemned Israel, some felt that the closure of the consulate or economic actions were an appropriate response. They said that sovereignty must be restored to Lebanon so that it could be insulated from the baneful influence of outside powers.

PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA STAYS BIHAR BILL

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Bangalore, Sept. 24.--The Press Council of India has stayed its inquiry into the controversial Bihar Press Bill in view of writ petitions filed in Patna High Court, Mr Justice A. N. Grover, chairman of the council, told reporters today.

He said that three writ petitions had been filed of which one had been dismissed. Two others were pending disposal. He said the council had taken suo motu action on the Bill and written to the State Government to send all material which prompted it to bring forward this legislation. "Hardly any State has brought any matter concerning scurrilous writings to our notice", he added.

Although the Press Council had to stay further inquiry into the Bihar Bill, there was nothing to stop it from making a study of the pros and cons of the legislation. The council had asked a researcher of the Indian Law Institute in Delhi to make a study of all legislation from 1931 onwards.

Mr Justice Grover said the council had taken another step, to address communications to all the States through the Centre to give instances of scurrilous writings so that it could study them. "We will make a thorough study and formulate our recommendations", he said.

The chairman said that journalists were not vigilant enough until the "shoe pinched them". In 1960, when Tamil Nadu introduced Section 292 AIPC, there was no agitation either by the public or newspapers. In 1980 Tamil Nadu promulgated an Ordinance prescribing minimum punishment for an offence coming under its purview.

The Orissa Act was promulgated in 1962 and because of a lacuna in it not a single prosecution had taken place.

Mr Justice Grover pointed out that although the Bihar Bill was a copy of the Tamil Nadu Act, it had two distinctive features. One was that power was given to an executive magistrate, and not to a judicial magistrate, as in the Tamil Nadu Act, to take cognizance and release a person on bail. [as published] The second was that the executive magistrate was given power,

INDIA

CONCLUSIONS OF FREE TRADE ZONE TASK FORCE REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] A Commerce Ministry task force on "free trade zones and 100 per cent export-oriented units" has recommended many concessions to "large firms, Indian and multi-national in India and abroad, who have the technological capacity, marketing know-how and contacts" to invest in free-trade zones to boost up export efforts.

The task force set up under the chairmanship of P I Tandon in March 1982 had submitted its interim report in March last and the final one recently.

Regarding investment pattern in free trade zones, the committee has further said that 'in any future policy formulations, flexibility on levels of equity holdings is essential taking into account a foreign investor's contribution to the relevant factors of technology, export earnings, employment etc.'

The committee has recommended that the recently announced permission to zone enterprises to sell 25 per cent of their production in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) against valid import licence should be extended to free sales, even where there are no import licences issued. The sale up to 25 per cent is inclusive of rejects, substandards, defectives, test marketing goods and so on.

However, disposal of scraps and waste materials produced in the manufacturing process will be excluded while computing the value of goods permitted to be diverted to DTA for sale. The limit of 25 per cent will be related to production and not exports.

It recommended a uniform criterion for value-added for all free trade zones as well as 100 per cent EOU's at the rate of 30 per cent by applying the formula based on inflow and outflow to and from these units.

Setting up of five to six free trade zones to provide fillip to export efforts has been also recommended by the task force.

Spelling out the parameters for setting up such zones, the task force has said that these should be set up in a highly selective way along the coast of the country so as to provide outlet for growing export efforts. They

should also offer an internationally competitive package of incentives and infrastructure facilities combined with freedom from controls, rules, procedures and speedy decision making.

The Commerce Ministry has already initiated action to implement the principal recommendations of the interim report submitted in March last.

The task force has also recommended the creation of a single commercially-oriented control body, an autonomous Free Trade Zone Authority of India to fulfil the functions of setting up, building, developing and controlling directly the free trade zones, 100 per cent EOU's and liaising with air cargo complexes, inland container points, dry ports and such other facilities.

Regarding fiscal incentives, the committee has recommended that the existing practice of allowing duty-free imports of inputs required by free trade zone enterprises and ensuring the availability of the local inputs at international prices should continue.

The tax holiday of five years offered to free zones under 1981-82 budget should be extended for 10 years, and further concession up to five years should also be made available on a case-to-case basis.

The concept of tax holiday should expand to cover other elements like dividends, royalties and interest on foreign loans.

CSO: 4600/1068

FOREIGN MINISTRY, OTHERS TELL VIEWS ON LEBANON

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

UNEQUIVOCALLY denouncing the latest Israeli act of genocide in Lebanon, the Government of India has observed that those directly involved in the agreement on evacuation of the PLO from that country 'bear a special responsibility in ensuring immediate cessation of Israeli aggression'.

Conveying the official reaction to the Israeli action, the External Affairs Ministry's spokesman on Monday expressed horror at the 'cold blooded barbaric and criminal massacre' of Palestinian men, women and children.

He described it, however, as the 'inevitable consequence' of Israel's flagrant extension of its aggression in Lebanon to the occupation of parts of West Beirut in want on violation of the agreement on the evacuation of the PLO from Lebanon.

'No words are too strong to condemn this act of genocide' he declared, and added: 'To the people of Lebanon and the Palestinian residents there for decades the Government of India extends its deepest and sincerest sympathy. We reiterate that we are committed to an united, sovereign and non-aligned Lebanon'.

The spokesman further pointed out that the two successive

resolutions in this regard adopted successively by the UN Security Council 'underline the need for the entire international community to concert its efforts towards ensuring that Israeli forces are withdrawn forthwith from Beirut and indeed all of Lebanon, as also ensuring that Israel complies with all relevant UN resolutions.'

CPI REACTION

In a statement on the same subject, the Communist Party of India sharply condemned the Israeli Government and 'their imperialist backers in Washington', while calling upon the UN Security Council to immediately take the responsibility of protecting the lives of Palestinian and Lebanese people, and 'send armed forces from UN member-countries for this purpose'.

The statement by CPI general secretary C Rajeswara Rao said words failed to convey strong feelings of indignation and horror at the 'barbarous massacre' of almost 1,500 innocent Palestinians.

The statement reiterated the CPI demand for immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and all occupied Arab lands, and full recognition of

the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to have their own independent and sovereign state led by the PLO. 'This is the only way for peace in the Middle East', it affirmed.

In a separate statement, CITU general secretary P Ramamurti, MP, said the 'Nazi-style criminal massacre' perpetrated by the Israeli troops had caused natural revulsion in the world public opinion, including that in Israel itself.

CSO: 4600/1056

ANALYST REPORTS DIFFERENCES IN TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

Madras THE HINDU in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept 24.

The Indo-Pakistani differences over the concept of a no-war pact have widened rather than narrowed in the wake of the last round of official talks in Islamabad in early August.

The members of the informal Consultative Committee of Parliament on External Affairs, who were given a fairly detailed briefing today on the progress of these negotiations, got the impression that India and Pakistan had a long way to go before they could bridge their differing approaches and come to an agreed conclusion on how they should proceed to give a positive orientation to the idea of non-aggression.

At the last round of talks, India presented a draft of the proposed treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation enjoining the two countries to settle all their differences bilaterally without any outside intervention, reaffirm their faith in non-alignment and pledge themselves not to enter into any military alliances or grant bases to other powers under any pretext.

The Pakistan Government rejected all the three propositions contained in the draft, maintaining that the Simla Agreement itself provided for settlement of disputes that could not be resolved bilaterally through other mutually acceptable means in accordance with the U.N. Charter that was equally binding on them.

It also took the stand that, though Pakistan had no intention of granting bases to other powers or entering into fresh military alliances, India could not expect any one member of the

non-aligned community to declare in such categorical terms what other members were not obliged to do to demonstrate their faith in non-alignment.

The other Indian proposal for a joint commission was also rejected for all practical purposes, being described as quite restrictive in approach since it was intended only as forum for discussing issues of economic cooperation without any provision for considering political and military issues which were equally important for promoting better understanding and providing a sound basis for fruitful cooperation.

The Indian side was no less critical of the Pakistani draft for a no-war pact which was too narrow and negative in its concept and application without matching elements in it for putting greater content into it.

It felt that mere reaffirmation of the continued adherence of the two countries to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement would not be sufficient for opening a new chapter of lasting peace in the sub-continent.

Tarapur question: There was only a passing reference to the Tarapur question. The Minister reiterated the Indian stand that the proposed supply of fuel by France must necessarily be within the framework of the 1963 Indo-U.S. agreement. He said talks were still going on with France and he did not think that it would be wise for him at this stage to go into the details of these discussions.

CSO: 4000/1067

INDIA

INDIA, NEPAL TO SET UP JOINT INDUSTRIAL PANEL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 24.

India and Nepal today agreed in principle to form a joint industrial committee consisting of high level officials.

This is stated in the agreed minutes of the official level discussions between the Indian and Nepalese teams.

The minutes were signed this evening by Mr. S. P. Shrestha, leader of the Nepalese delegation, and Mr. S. M. Ghosh, secretary in the department of industrial development, government of India.

The minutes envisage the setting up of an industrial estate at Butwal on the pattern of the estates at Nepalganj Patan and Dharan with Indian assistance.

Clinker Plant

A proposal for an entrepreneurship development programme including training of Nepalese officials and deputation of Indian experts to Nepal was discussed by the two sides.

The Nepalese side would intimate to the government of India the names of officers and entrepreneurs who were to be given training in India.

India assured Nepal of its continued interest in the implementation of the clinker plant at Lakshmipur in Nepal at an early date. A team of the Cement Corporation of India would visit Nepal in this regard.

The project envisages the production of 3,000 tonnes of clinker, with 50 per cent of it to be converted into cement at Lakshmipur for domestic consumption and the balance to be exported to India for grinding at Samastipur in Bihar.

The Nepalese delegation called on the Union industry minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, who assured it of India's continued co-operation and assistance in the development of Nepal.

The visiting delegation also held talks with the Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI). It was disclosed at the meeting that a draft treaty to avoid double taxation between India and Nepal had been prepared and a final decision on it would be announced soon.

Mr. Ranji Bhandari, chairman of the northern region of AIEI, said AIEI could train Nepalese technicians in various disciplines and set up four vocational centres in Nepal for this purpose.

CSO: 4600/1064

CPI LEADER JUSTIFIES ALLIANCE WITH BHARATIYA JANATA

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 28 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 27.--Mr N. Rajesekhara Reddy, a senior member of the central secretariat of the CPI has justified his party's alliance with the BJP and agrees with Mr C. Rajeswara Rao, the CPI general secretary, that Mrs Gandhi's domestic policies are "retrograde".

Writing in the latest issue of the CPI's official fortnightly, PARTY LIFE, Mr Reddy has reiterated that the party does not consider it wrong to join hands with the BJP on issues affecting the people.

Evidently, Mr Reddy, whose article was carried in the fortnightly's issue dated September 22 anticipated that Mrs Gandhi would mention the CPI's alliance with the Rightist political parties in general, and the BJP in particular, to the Soviet President, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, and other Russian Communist Party leaders, during her week-long visit to Moscow.

According to reports Mrs Gandhi did criticize the CPI for its alliance with the BJP during her talks with Mr Brezhnev. This became clear when Mr Rajeswara Rao reacted publicly in Chandigarh on Saturday to Mrs Gandhi's reported criticism of his party in Moscow.

The purpose of Mr Reddy's article is also aimed at impressing upon the party's rank and file that the Soviet Communist Party leaders do not interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian Communists.

In his piece, Mr Reddy has stated that the CPI does not consider the BJP politically untouchable.

He had asserted that the CPI will not abstain from any united agitation of Opposition parties in which the BJP has also joined.

He has said, "Some pro-Indira Gandhi intellectuals" have taken up the "job" of "selling" the Prime Minister's ideas to the Left parties, to the CPI in particular. Mr Reddy said that the CPI had given up the policy of supporting Mrs Gandhi. He said that these pro-Mrs Gandhi elements are attempting to drive the CPI to a position, where it will be isolated from the CPI (M) and the other Opposition parties, including the BJP. The second step

would be to induce it to join the Congress (I) fold, as the only way out of isolation.

According to Communist circles here, on the issue of its alliance with the BJP, however, the CPI seems to be in trouble, though it is conceded that the present political line adopted by the party led by Mr Rajeswara Rao and Mr Rajesekhara Reddy enjoys the "overwhelming" support in the central executive committee and the national council the latter being the CPI's highest policy-making body between the two Congresses.

There are others who point out that the CPI's political line of opposing Mrs Gandhi's Government has brought it much closer to the CPI (M).

CSO: 4600/1077

CPI LEADER RAO ISSUES STATEMENT ON MOSCOW SUMMIT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Communist Party of India has wholeheartedly welcomed the results of the Moscow summit between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as an 'important factor in the struggle for preserving world peace, ensuring stability in Asia as well as for strengthening our own country's security and self-reliance'.

In a statement on Thursday, CPI general secretary C. Rajeswara Rao observed: 'It is a matter of utmost happiness that President Brezhnev has pledged to strengthen our country in all respects'.

Narrating the various new projects of Indo-Soviet cooperation offered, envisaged or agreed upon, he noted: 'All this will go a long way in strengthening our country's economy and our economic self-reliance and in our country's welfare'.

'It is also a matter of great satisfaction that both President Brezhnev and Mrs. Gandhi have

stated in unequivocal terms that the efforts of the two countries to normalise relations with the US, China and Pakistan and other countries are not at the expense of the time-tested friendship between our two countries', he added.

Mr Rao highlighted the two leaders' unequivocal declaration expressing great indignation at the 'barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon with the active support of the Reagan Administration' to destroy the PLO and Lebanese progressive forces.

The CPI leader dwelt at length the Soviet help in expansion of steel, coal, oil, aluminium production and power generation and further capacity increase of the steel plants. He also referred to the Soviet offer of (a) a 1,000 MW super-nuclear power plant; (b) 800 and 1,000 MW thermal power plants; (c) purchase of 500 million metres cloth from India (that is more than the total textile exports of our country).

CSO: 4600/1063

RAO COMMENTS PRIOR TO GANDHI MOSCOW TRIP

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Girilal Jain]

[Text] In view of the popular impression, whether justified or not, that the CPI leadership speaks for the Kremlin, it is, on the face of it, rather surprising that the party's general-secretary, Mr. Rajeshwara Rao, should have sharply criticised Mrs. Gandhi's policies just three days before her departure for Moscow on Monday.

The criticism, however, conforms to the general line the CPI has pursued since Mrs. Gandhi's return to office. Like his other colleagues, Mr. Rao would want the Prime Minister to end the country's dependence on the IMF, the World Bank and "other imperialist-dominated institutions", bar the entry of multi-nationals, stop looking to India's own large business houses to step up production, give up the current emphasis on exports, instead develop the internal market through socio-economic reforms, seek the cooperation of the working people and to that end annul laws which are allegedly intended to suppress them.

This is quite a mouthful. Mr. Rao has not described Mrs. Gandhi as a right-wing reactionary but he has come fairly close to doing so. After all, in the CPI's lexicon, a reactionary is one who links the country's economy with "imperialist" economies and institutions abroad and pursues "anti-people" policies at home. It is, however, difficult to believe that the Soviet leadership shares all this criticism of the Indian government's policies. It is, for instance, well known that unlike their Indian friends, Soviet spokesmen last year took the view that New Delhi had little choice but to seek the massive loan of \$5.8 billion from the IMF. And surely it cannot be their position that India should not try to get as much concessional aid as it possibly can from the IDA, the World Bank's soft-lending agency, and members of the Aid-India Consortium.

Arms Supply

There is no evidence that the Soviet policy-makers have had second thoughts on these issues in view of Mrs. Gandhi's recent visit to the United States and her obvious desire to establish, despite the differences, a dialogue

with the Reagan administration. They could have revised their views only if they were not as completely assured as perhaps they were before of Mrs. Gandhi's commitment to friendship with them. In that case India's efforts to diversify its sources of arms supply could also cause them greater anxiety than before in the new context of the poor performance of the Soviet-equipped Syrian forces in the Bekaa valley against the U.S.-equipped Israelis. Soviet embassies round the world have been busy trying to explain that at fault have been the ill-trained and poorly-motivated Syrians and not their weapons.

There is a strong element of speculation in all this. But there can be no doubt that at least on one point the Soviet government's and the CPI's views converge. The Soviets have made no secret of their grievance that India has been running a trade surplus with them year after year and Mr. Rajeshwara Rao has made the same point in his latest statement.

The grievance is misplaced. It seeks to cover up the Soviet Union's economic weaknesses, in plain terms, its inability to meet this country's requirements. Moreover, it ignores three important facts. First, India has after all to pay for the arms it buys from the Soviet Union, which it cannot unless it runs a surplus on the current trade account. Secondly, in spite of these surpluses, the Soviet Union continues to command a sizeable rupee account in India. Thirdly, the Soviet Union is buying through Indian businessmen goods which are either wholly or largely manufactured abroad, which shows that it does not feel handicapped on account of its trade deficit.

The Indian businessmen are allowed to add a certain percentage to the import cost for their contribution to the finishing of the product. But essentially this is transit trade which helps the businessmen make quick profits and the Soviet Union save hard currency. Its usefulness to this country is open to question. It is naturally reflected in India's trade surplus.

Economic Aid

Mr. Rajeshwara Rao and his CPI colleagues must know it as well as anyone else that there are Indian experts who question whether it is in this country's interest any longer to continue the rupee trade. This issue will clearly not figure in Mrs. Gandhi's discussions in Moscow. Indeed, those in charge of the country's economic policies are not yet fully seized of it. But it deserves to be noted that Indian experts who hold this view cannot be dismissed as "Washington patriots" by Mr. Rajeswara Rao.

A democracy by definition provides for pressure groups, whether motivated by creed or greed. It is, therefore, as legitimate for the CPI leaders to try to push India towards Moscow as for others to try to give Indian policies a pro-Western twist. But they must know that non-alignment is not another name for pro-Sovietism and anti-Americanism and that the gap between a non-aligned policy and a pro-Soviet one cannot be bridged by anti-imperialist rhetoric.

Mr. Rajeshwara Rao has found it necessary to refresh our memory regarding the contribution the Soviets have made to India's economic development in certain critical fields. The exercise is futile in that there is hardly a responsible Indian who is not aware of this fact. But the point is well taken. The Soviets have been very helpful in the development of India's basic and heavy industries. Only, one would like to ask whether this country could have afforded this type of development if substantial Western assistance, including the much-maligned U.S. food deliveries under PL-480, had not been available to provide the necessary cushion against inflation which the emphasis on heavy industry would have inevitably produced. The answer must be in the negative. India could not have afforded to go in for costly projects with long gestation periods at that stage of its development without sufficient external support.

Mr. Rajeshwara Rao recently poured ridicule on the Western view of the Soviet economy. But if he meant what he wrote, he must be rather innocent. The Soviets themselves do not seriously deny that their agriculture is in a bad shape (why else would they be importing at least 40 million tonnes of grains and publishing accounts of so many kinds of failure?), that they are a decade and perhaps two behind the West and Japan in certain key fields, that their productivity is far below the West's and Japan's and that they are overstretched in view of their commitments in Poland, Afghanistan, Vietnam and Cuba.

New Cold War

It does not follow that we should downgrade our ties with the Soviet Union and make a beeline towards the West. It is nobody's case that we should do anything so stupid. Not even the crudest advocates of free enterprise would urge such a proposition these days. In fact many of them are quite happy with the kill they are making in the trade with the Soviet Union. How wonderful to operate in a market as free from competition as India's own! Only, they would like to be assured that the Soviets will not one day suddenly pull the rug from under their feet.

No, the importance of the Soviet economic connection is not in dispute. It is extremely important and so it will remain, and so it will be regarded by whosoever happens to be at the helm of affairs in New Delhi. In addition, it gives this country a certain leverage in its dealings with the West which no Indian government would wish to deny itself. But it will be naive or dishonest to deny that there is a limit to what the Soviet Union can do to promote this country's development and that this limit may have come down rather than gone up in recent years. This is not to suggest that the West does not suffer from a similar limitation. It does, though the constraints in their case are more political than economic. But that only underlines the point, which the Indian policy-makers have grasped rather well, the point being that this country needs all the openings it can secure.

Finally, New Delhi cannot ignore the reality around India. The Soviet-U.S. detente of the 'sixties and early 'seventies has given way to a new cold

war. This time the cold war is being waged close to our borders. This cold war is being super-imposed on the existing turbulence resulting from the long-standing Arab-Israeli conflict, the intra-Arab disputes, the rapid pace of economic and social change in West Asia resulting in the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, the Iran-Iraq war and a host of other factors. It is easy to strike a pro-Soviet or a pro-U.S. posture and blame one or the other for the troubles around us. Such partisan attitudes may be useful as part of a debate. But they cannot serve as the basis of a viable policy. The situation is at once bafflingly complex and fluid. To protect and promote India's security and other interests in such a setting calls for a great deal of dexterity and skill.

CSO: 4600/1053

RAO TALKS TO NEWSMEN ON RETURN FROM USSR

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.—The Soviet visit of the Prime Minister has been very successful and is yet another milestone in Indo-Soviet friendship, the External Affairs Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, said on his return here today, reports PTI.

Mr Rao, who accompanied Mrs Gandhi to Moscow, told reporters at the airport that he found "very great warmth" for India both on the part of the people and the Soviet Government.

Asked about the Soviet reaction to Mrs Gandhi's visit to the USA, Mr Rao said: "I do not think there has been any reaction of any kind". In fact the Soviet Union "understands that India's relations with one country are not at the expense of her relations with any other country. Our friendship with the Soviet Union stands on its own merit and will continue to do so since it is based on mutuality of interest and long-standing ties."

He said the two countries had signed a joint declaration which would be released at the conclusion of Mrs Gandhi's visit on September 26.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr M. K. Raghavan, also returned to Delhi with the External Affairs Minister.

VISIT TO STAR CITY

After three days of intensive political discussions with President Brezhnev and other leaders, Mrs Gandhi made a sentimental journey to the Star City of cosmonauts outside Moscow this morning.

During the 90 minutes the Prime Minister spent at the Star City, she entered the innards of a Soviet Salyut spacecraft, watched Mr Rajiv Gandhi sit at the controls of the cramped "Sovus" module and witnessed her elder son don a space suit.

The two Indian candidate cosmonauts Wing Commander Ravish Malhotra and Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma were presented to Mrs Gandhi.

Mrs Gandhi was given a send-off by President Brezhnev as she left

Moscow for Tallinn, the capital of Estonia.

The Prime Minister had the last round of the three days of talks with President Brezhnev as she drove to Vnukovo airport with the President.

At the airport, Mrs Gandhi along with Mr Brezhnev inspected the guard of honour thus completing the protocol ceremonies of the visit.

Our Special Representative in Delhi adds: The Communist Party of India today described the outcome of the summit meeting as an important milestone in the growing friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union.

The CPI general secretary, Mr C. Rajeswara Rao, said the results of the meeting would help promote world peace, ensure stability in Asia and strengthen India's security and self-reliance.

Mr Rao said it was also a matter of great satisfaction that both Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi had stated in unequivocal terms that the efforts of the two countries to normalise relations with the USA, China, and Pakistan and other countries were not at the expense of the time-tested friendship between the two countries.

He noted with satisfaction the indignation expressed by the two leaders against the "barbarous" Israeli aggression in Lebanon with "the active support of the Reagan Administration" and aimed at destroying the PLO and the Lebanese progressive forces.

Mr Rao said the help offered by Russia in the fields of industry, technology and trade would go a long way in strengthening the Indian economy if it was fully utilised.

SOVIET DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ON FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by I. Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt]

In our two countries, Soviet-Indian friendship has become a deep-rooted popular tradition. Based on the principles of mutual respect, territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, equality and mutual advantage, these relations represent a major factor of peace and security in Asia and all over the globe.

This assessment of Soviet-Indian relations is wholly shared by our Indian friends. Addressing the Friends of the Soviet Union Society in May 1981, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said: We are satisfied with and proud of our friendship with the Soviet Union. This friendship has stood the test of time.'

A big role in furthering all-round ties between the Soviet Union and India is played by contacts and meetings between the leaders of our two countries. In the course of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India in December 1980, the sides signed political and economic documents of major importance, which determined guidelines for the further development of Soviet-Indian relations for many years to come, particularly for construction of a fuel and energy complex, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy projects and some others, the development of which is provided by India's Sixth Five-Year Plan. Such a direction of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation facilitates the development of the Indian economy and the consolidation

of India's economic independence.

In the course of the visit, the two countries also signed a trade agreement for 1981-1985 which took into consideration the possibilities and requirements of the two countries' economic development as well as India's new export possibilities which had emerged thanks to the growth of her industrial potential. The trade agreement provides for a 50 to 100 per cent increase in mutual goods turnover during the period which accords with the assignments of the Long-Term Programme.

The Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which was set up ten years ago, in September 1972, has a major role to play in sponsoring work for the implementation of the agreements reached at the summit level and for the further expansion of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between the USSR and India.

In the course of its sessions, the Commission examines a broad range of bilateral trade, economic, scientific and technical questions and passes specific decisions aimed at ensuring the fulfilment of mutual obligations stemming from the agreements signed and on concrete projects and topics of cooperation. One of the tasks tackled by the Commission is to initiate new areas and forms of economic, scientific

and technical cooperation. Practically all the ministries and economic and research organisations of the Soviet Union and India participate in the work of the Commission.

At its sixth session held in January 1981 the Commission reviewed the implementation of the agreements which were signed in December 1980 and mapped specific measures for promoting cooperation in the construction in India of fuel and energy projects, ferrous and non-ferrous enterprises, in oil and gas prospecting and other areas. Reviewing the implementation of the trade agreement for 1981-1985, the Commission also investigated the possibilities of the further development and improvement of the forms of trade between our two countries.

Preparations have been completed for the seventh session of the Commission slated to take place in Moscow on the eve of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the USSR. Preliminary results show that corresponding Soviet and Indian organisations have done considerable work for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the summit level in December 1980.

Soviet-Indian trade relations continue to be developed at a high rate. In 1981 mutual goods deliveries increased by 33 per cent to add up to nearly 2,400 million roubles. It is important to emphasise that along with the export of such traditional commodities as tea, coffee and jute

art that India has been making of the Soviet Union in the last few years finished industrial goods. The USSR, for its part, expands the export to India of machinery and equipment, tools

and other equipment for engineering, oil and oil products, development and many other articles which are the basis for the growth of the Indian economy. The USSR is also increasing its scientific and technical cooperation for

1969-1980 is being successfully implemented. This is all the more true of such areas as engineering, power, meteorology, standardisation and metrology.

CSO: 4600/1058

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL WRITES ON COOPERATION WITH INDIA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Mikhail Kiselev, head of the Department for Trade with Asian Countries, USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade]

[Text] **T**RADE and economic ties are an important constituent of the USSR-India traditional friendly relations. The stable and rapid development of the Soviet-Indian trade began in 1963 after signing the first long-term (five-year) trade agreement. The 6th (1981-85) is now being implemented.

The experience of implementing the five previous long-term agreements has convincingly proved the mutual benefits of Soviet-Indian trade ties. Their planned foundation assures a stable trade turnover growth and stable perspectives for trade development. Of great importance is the fact that trading settlements between the two countries are carried out in the Indian national currency—Rupees.

India has become the USSR's largest trade partner among the developing countries, leaving behind a number of industrial capitalist countries, in particular the USA, by the volume of trade with the Soviet Union. In its turn the Soviet Union is India's most important trade partner. It occupies the first place in India's foreign trade turnover.

USSR-India trade and economic relations have especially progressed over the last decade. A considerable growth of Soviet-Indian trade volumes is accompanied by substantial extension of the range which now includes hundreds of different goods. At one time during the sixties Soviet deliveries constituted plants and equipment (75 per cent of Soviet exports).

This was connected with the Soviet Union's active assistance in India's programme for the country's industrialisation. Soviet machinery and equipment deliveries helped put up a number of large industrial projects into operation, create certain heavy industry sectors and develop power engineering.

In the 1970s the Soviet Union, taking into account the wishes of the Indian side, increased deliveries of many types of raw material and industrial goods of great importance for India's economy: petroleum products, fertilizers, metals, asbestos, newsprint, etc. Since 1976 India began receiving Soviet crude oil.

At present Soviet deliveries cover more than 60 per cent of kerosene and over 40 per cent of diesel fuel, about 55 per cent of asbestos and more than 20 per cent of newsprint of total Indian import requirements.

As for the USSR import from India it is worth mentioning above all that at present the Soviet Union is the largest purchaser of Indian goods. In 1980 the value of Indian export to the USSR exceeded that of 1975 2.2 times. As a result the Soviet Union's share in India's total export reached approximately 15 per cent.

At present the USSR purchases from India about 25 per cent of jute bags and textile, tea, tobacco, more than 40 per cent of black pepper and 50 per cent of cashew nuts exported. In 1976-1980 the Soviet Union imported from India 232 thousand tons of

tea, 96 thousand tons of natural coffee, 77 thousand tons of cashew nuts, about 90 thousand tons of tobacco, 511 million metres of jute cloth, about 791 million jute bags and other goods.

Today the share of finished and semi-finished products in the USSR import from India exceeds 60 per cent. The Soviet Union purchases great amounts of cotton cloth, knitwear and ready-made garments, shoe uppers, paints and dyestuffs, chemical products, handicrafts, carpets and other consumer goods as well as industrial raw material for their manufacture. It is worth mentioning that Soviet foreign trade organisations were the first large purchasers of some goods which helped India create and develop certain industries—for example, the production of woollen knitwear and readymade garments.

The Soviet Union also buys manufactured items like garage equipment, storage batteries, automobile accessories, printing equipment, bench and erection tools, heating units, incinerators, cables, steel-wire rope, etc.

The Soviet Union's purchases of Indian industrial products and many traditional goods assure the employment of hundreds of thousands of Indian workers. Thanks to Soviet purchases India's organisations and firms are able to increase the export of goods difficult to sell on the capitalist countries' markets because of the very strict protectionist measures imposed.

The USSR and India are not competitors or, on the contrary,

their productions supplement one another.

The Long-Term Programme set the aim of increasing the mutual trade growth rates 1.5-2 times in 1981-1985.

L. I. Brezhnev's visit to India in December 1980 was of great importance for the further strengthening and expansion the Soviet-Indian relations.

The trade agreement for 1981-1985 envisages considerable increase in mutual trade volumes. It provides for Soviet delivery of oil and petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, chemical products, medicines, asbestos, newsprint and other products to India. The USSR machinery and equipment deliveries are to be expanded. In particular, India receives machine tools and metal-working equipment, mining, geological prospecting, oil drilling, construction, earth-moving, lifting and conveying equipment, rolling

and chemical equipment as well as air transportation means, components and spare parts for the enterprises constructed with Soviet assistance and other types of machinery and equipment.

The five-year agreement has planned to increase purchases of such goods from India as tea, coffee, black pepper and other spices, cashew nuts, tobacco, castor oil, mica, jute products, pharmaceutical raw material, medicines etc. The Soviet Union will greatly increase the import of Indian industrial consumer goods in particular knitwear and ready-made garments, carpets, etc.

The Soviet Union's purchases of Indian machinery and equipment are being increased. The Indian export list includes also electronic instruments, components, machinery and equipment being produced at enterprises built with Soviet assistance as

well as machine tools, truck loaders and textile machinery for the current Five-Year-Plan period.

Trade is successfully progressing in the current five-year plan period. The Soviet goods export to India in 1981 increased by over 25 percent relative to that in 1980 and the imports from India were more than by 50 percent.

Both sides constantly search for new ways to expand and deepen trade relations. In this connection it is worth mentioning that in the course of promotion and realization of Indian projects, headed by Navei Tata to the USSR in September-October 1981 at the invitation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In the course of talks both sides put forward useful proposals for promoting the further development of business relations between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Indian firms.

COMMUNIST PAPER ON CONTENT OF GANDHI TALKS IN USSR

20 Sep Talks with Brezhnev

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Vinod Taksal]

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 20.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Brezhnev have reiterated their determination to further strengthen Indo-Soviet friendship through multi-faceted cooperation and work for the world peace.

The first round of the formal summit talks opened in the Kremlin this evening. Both leaders asserted that the Indo-Soviet friendship had secured the cause of world peace and enjoined their two states to endeavour to deepen and enlarge this trust.

During the hour and half long talks Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Indira Gandhi expressed their deep concern and anguish over deteriorating situation in West Asia while reaffirming solidarity of the two countries for the Arab cause.

The West Asian situation and events in Lebanon predictably dominated the summit discussions on international affairs. Making his observations, President Brezhnev declared Soviet support to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference at Fez recently

and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi too, extended India's favourable response to that.

However, the two leaders observed that the Arab states had until now been plagued by disunity among themselves which caused their weakness in meeting the expansionist challenges of Israel.

References were also made by both sides to regional situation in close proximity to both India and the Soviet Union, particularly to developments in and around Afghanistan and Pakistan.

China, which shares long borders both with India and the Soviet Union and with whom its relations have been not too happy over the last few decades, also figured during the summit talks. Brezhnev is learnt to have underlined the hegemonistic intentions of China in Asia, and its colla-

boration with the imperialist US.

In the context of general deterioration of world political situation, the Soviet leader referred to the set-backs the process of detente and disarmament has suffered in recent times and blamed the unsavoury developments squarely on the US administration's 'crusade' to dominate the world militarily.

Mrs Gandhi in her remarks, availed of the opportunity to give her government's assessment of the internal situation in India and is learnt to have particularly deplored that "groups calling themselves leftists" had been supporting the rightists in opposing her policies.

Though there was no comment from Mr Brezhnev, Mrs Gandhi is

learnt to have made a detailed reference to that point.

However both leaders asserted that relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries has had a positive impact on the world peace.

Economic Ties

President Brezhnev told Mrs Gandhi that the perspective of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation had been spelt out earlier, and that the Soviet Union wanted it to expand in all respects.

The Prime Minister in response to Brezhnev's remarks observed that bilateral economic cooperation was assisting India in its endeavour towards self-reliance. India needed further expansion of some key sectors of its economy, notably steel and non-ferrous metallurgy and energy resources, including nuclear energy, she admitted.

She appreciated the liberal terms of assistance given by the Soviet Union, which India had always held as a model of friendship.

She pointed out that one of the important factors of widening and growing Indo-Soviet economic cooperation was the low rates of interests on credits and liberal terms of assistance given by the Soviet Union, which India had always held as a model. This, she hoped would continue.

The two leaders are to go into the second round of summit talks tomorrow morning, and cover several other aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations. Following this, they would sign the bilateral documents including some agreements flowing from the recent session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission sessions.

21 Sep Talks with Brezhnev

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Sep 81

[Article by Vinod Taksal]

[Text]

MOSCOW, SEPT. 21.

THE HIGH-LEVEL PERSONAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI AND PRESIDENT BREZHNEV HAVE LED TO GREATER TRUST AND CORDIALITY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND RESOLVE TO FIGHT UNITEDLY AGAINST SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS AND FOR WORLD PEACE.

The summit has also facilitated the way for larger Soviet assistance to India in new areas of bilateral economic cooperation, and brought forth a Soviet pledge that it would continue to make every effort to strengthen India.

This impression is enhanced by the high Soviet appraisal of India's role in international affairs, and India's support to Soviet peace initiatives, as well as by the repeated stress by the two leaders on expanding and deepening bilateral economic relations.

After the two rounds of talks the two leaders signed a joint declaration to be issued at the end of Mrs. Gandhi's visit next week. The declaration is expected to reflect the two countries' shared determination to expand and strengthen bilateral economic relations, and work jointly for world peace.

It also spells out the forthright stands taken by the two leaders on the questions of defence, disarmament and international security, and gives expression to the two States' anguish and sense of outrage at the latest carnage in West Beirut.

NEIGHBOURS

During the second, and concluding session of the summit talks in the Kremlin this morning, both countries assured each other that while they were seeking improvement and normalisation of relations with their estranged neighbours, the mutual efforts in this direction 'will not

be at the cost of any trusted and tested friendship'.

The concluding session of the summit was dominated by a review of the regional situations in the immediate neighbourhood of both India and the USSR, and discussions on the foreign policy courses of both China and Pakistan, the situation in and around Afghanistan, and the Indian Ocean region.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reviewed the recent developments between India and Pakistan, and underlined India's awareness as a neighbour of the internal problems and the situation facing Pakistan. However,

the peoples of both India and Pakistan need to live with each other, she declared and expounded in this perspective. India's offer of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation to Pakistan.

On Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi indirectly supported President Brezhnev's view, expressed during the opening round of talks last evening, that Pakistan should be persuaded to have direct negotiations with Afghanistan, by reiterating India's emphasis on a political solution to the problem.

Last night, Mr Brezhnev had expressed Soviet warmth over the outcome of the indirect

Afghan-Pakistan talks being held under the aegis of the special representative of the UN Secretary-General, but expressed the hope that the Afghan government would continue to persist with efforts for discussion.

Turning to India's eastern neighbour, China, this morning, Mrs Gandhi recalled that a process of dialogue had been initiated with China, but regretted that no signs of progress had come forth from the exercise. The central problem in relations between India and China, she noted, was the territorial dispute.

In the context of both India's and the Soviet Union's efforts to

improve and normalise relations with the neighbours, Mrs Gandhi reaffirmed the sentiments expressed by Mr Brezhnev last night that this would not be at the cost of any trusted and tested friendship.

Mrs Gandhi recalled that she had reiterated India's position firmly during her recent visit to US too.

The Prime Minister also declared India's avowal that as the host of the next Nonaligned Summit conference, and subsequent chairmanship, it would not allow the nonaligned movement to be weakened.

She strongly expressed India's

view that the nonaligned movement 'is very relevant to the present world situation', and expressed the hope that the USSR too would continue to view it in the same light.

President Brezhnev responded with an assurance that the USSR would like to see greater unity 'which work for international peace'.

He concluded the last session of the summit on a cheery note of rich tributes to Mrs Gandhi personally for her contribution to the strengthening of the Indo-Soviet relations and to maintaining the unity and strength of India.

The Soviet leader also availed himself of the opportunity to pledge continued Soviet effort to strengthen India, and announced that the economic issues raised during the talks would be examined by his country. He suggested that many of the detailed proposals on Soviet-aided joint projects in India be taken up by the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.

The leaders exchanged the documents in the presence of delegations on both sides and Soviet functionaries who attended the function. The declaration will be released on Sunday after Mrs Gandhi concludes her week-long visit to the Soviet Union and leaves for Delhi from Kiev, capital of Ukraine.

It is learnt that Mrs Gandhi has invited President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov to visit India. The invitations have been accepted.

The signing ceremony was delayed by 70 minutes as the informal meeting between the two leaders continued beyond the scheduled time.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Indian side were External Affairs Minister P V Narasimha Rao and senior officials. From the Soviet side Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, Defence Minister Ustinov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and alternate member of Soviet Politbureau Boris N Ponomarev were present.

Earlier, the second session of the Summit meeting began at 11 AM. Mrs Gandhi was assisted by Mr Narasimha Rao, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, Mr J C Alexander, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, and Mr V K Jaswanti, Foreign Secretary.

Monday's Talk

In the first round of talks yesterday, Mrs Gandhi and President Brezhnev reiterated their determination to further strengthen Ind-Soviet friendship through multi-faceted cooperation for the world peace.

Both leaders asserted that the Ind-Soviet friendship secured the cause of world peace and pledged their respective states to endeavour to deepen and enlarge this trust.

/During the hour and half long talks, Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi expressed their deep concern and anguish over deteriorating situation in West Asia while reaffirming solidarity of the two countries for the Arab cause./ [in boldface]

The West Asian situation and events in Lebanon predominantly dominated the summit discussions on international affairs. Making his observations, President Brezhnev declared Soviet support to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference at Fez recently and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi too, extended India's favourable response to this.

However, the two leaders observed that the Middle East region has now been plagued by disunity among themselves while facing their common enemy in meeting the expansionist challenges of Israel.

References were also made to both sides to mention the close proximity to both India and the Soviet Union of the Middle East region and around Afghanistan and Pakistan.

China, which shares long borders with the Soviet Union and with whom its relations have been not too happy over the last decades, also figured during the summit talks. Brezhnev said that the two have underlined the importance of maintaining close relations and cooperation with the imperious China.

In the context of world deterioration of the international situation, the Soviet leader referred to the set-backs in the process of détente and disarmament has suffered in recent times and blamed the anti-communist developments squarely on the US administration's intention to dominate the world affairs.

He also said that the Soviet Union is in the unenviable position where her government is concerned about the internal situation in India and learnt to have particular deep concern that "groups calling themselves leftists" had been promoting the reactionary and opposing her policies.

Though there was no comment from Mr Brezhnev, Mrs Gandhi is learnt to have made a detailed reference to that point.

However both leaders asserted that relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries has had a positive impact on the world peace.

President Brezhnev told Mrs Gandhi that the perspective of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation had been spelt out earlier, and that the Soviet Union wanted it to expand in all respects.

The exchanges between the two leaders last evening were dominated by issues of world tensions, including situation in West Asia and South Asia, and the state of Soviet-American relations. The discussions suggested close proximity and unanimity of the two countries' perceptions, despite shades of differences on emphasises.

Both leaders expressed their anguish at the carnage under Israeli occupation in West Beirut and their forthright condemnation of the Zionist regime. Mrs Gandhi, later, during her remarks concurred with Brezhnev's demand for termination of hostilities in Beirut and his stress on the need for peace in the entire region.

West Asia

Both countries also found merit in the recent resolutions of the Arab countries at their summit in Fez, which recognise Israel's right to existence and call for transferring the occupied Arab lands to UN trusteeship.

On Afghanistan, President Brezhnev observed that the situation in that country was stabilising but regretted that vast energies of the Afghan Government were being diverted in tackling the activities of outside forces. He stressed the need to persuade Pakistan to have direct talks with Afghanistan, and also expressed the hope that the Afghan government would continue to persist with the effort for discussion with Pakistan.

The Soviet leader also touched upon the situation in South East Asia, and reiterated the Soviet view that China was instigating the member-states of ASEAN to go into confrontation with the three communist states of Indo-China.

On China itself, Mr Brezhnev said his country had no prejudice against its eastern communist neighbour. In fact, the Soviet Union wanted to normalise relations with China, and he had himself proposed this in his speech at Tashkent earlier this year. However, he stressed that good-neighbourly relations with China could not be at the cost of ties with India, Vietnam and Mongolia.

Reviewing the state of affairs at present, Mr Brezhnev said the USSR was under pressure from both China and US. But he warned, "We are capable of defending ourselves both in the east and the west".

Soviet Union has called for ultimately pushing the figure to 500 million metres.

To obviate shortfalls in Indian production capacities, the USSR has offered to sell India its textile machinery too.

At a separate meeting, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov were to discuss several other specific projects.

Details of the talks which were to take place today were, however, not available.

22 Sep Talks with Gromyko

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Vinod Talsani]

[Text]

MOSCOW, Sept. 22.

INDIA and Soviet Union have expressed their shared concern at the escalating nuclear arms race, and stressed the need for early measures towards complete disarmament, both general and nuclear.

The two countries views, which appeared to have largely coincided, were expressed during a 90-minute meeting between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in the Kremlin this morning.

The discussions were confined to reviewing of the international trends and developments which concern all nations, and were largely dominated by exchanges over questions of detente and disarmament. Regional

situations in South Asia and Southeast Asia, including Afghanistan and the Indo-China, also figured during the talks.

Gromyko, who is also a senior and influential member of the CPSU's Politbureau and has been the country's Foreign Minister for the last 25 years, charged that the US Administration was attempting to lull the world public vigil by attempting to put forward a view that nuclear war was not so horrible and could even be acceptable.

The US effort was fraught with serious dangers to humanity, Gromyko said and added that the fear of horror of nuclear war should not be allowed to go out of the people's minds and they should never be allowed to reconcile themselves to "possibility" of nuclear war, "consciously or subconsciously."

In reply to the Prime Minister's query as to how the dangers of the nuclear war could be encountered, Gromyko explained the Soviet view as

outlined by President Brezhnev in his proposals tabled at the power should try to forge ahead of others in production of newer weapons, and equality of level of forces should be ensured. [as published] Without using the term "freeze," he also called for "some limit on absolute figures" of nuclear warheads in each country's possession, which could lead off to complete disarmament.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi responded by making India's views on the crucial matter clear by reiterating that the country sought total disarmament, both general and nuclear. Disarmament, she observed was not an issue of "rate of proportion" of reduction of arms.

In the context of Mrs Gandhi's crucial observation that the peace movements in the world were useful but were not growing fast enough, Gromyko referred to the role the Non-Aligned countries could play.

... Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty ...

The ...

At ...

She "however" declared ...

Turning to regional affairs ...

The discussions could lead to resolution of the ...

External Affairs Minister ...

Later in the afternoon, Mrs Gandhi had an hour ...

The discussions ...

... meet

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PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI TODAY NOTED
THE THREATS TO INDIA'S SOVEREIGNTY AND INDE-
PENDENCE OF ... AND REITERATED INDIA'S

DESIRE TO LIVE IN PEACE AND DEVOTE ITS ENERGIES TO DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

During high-level talks with the Estonian leadership, including first secretary of the party K. G. Vainoa and Premier V. I. Klauson, here this morning, Mrs Gandhi said India's efforts for economic development had been hindered by external aggressions five times.

"Even today efforts are being made both inside the country and from outside to destabilise India and to influence it to abandon its path of nonalignment", the Prime Minister said.

She explained to the Estonian leadership some complex problems facing the country, including rapid population growth, but observed that in spite of the hindrances, the country had made significant progress since Independence and was today self-reliant in food production.

In its goal of self-reliance, valuable assistance has been rendered to India by the Soviet Union, which has consistently shown understanding of India's problems and stood by it in its moments of difficulties.

Referring to several visits of President Brezhnev to India, and her own current visit to the Soviet Union, the Prime Minister said the exchange of views and opinions between the two leaders and their high-level contacts had helped to strengthen India.

Reviewing the international political situation today, Mrs Gandhi expressed her deep concern over its deterioration, and said the current trends and developments were adding to India's difficulties too.

ECONOMIC ORDER

She expressed India's anxiety over the escalating arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, and lent strong support to the peace movements rapidly growing

ing the world over. There was need for peace since any threat to it was a source of concern to all countries.

Mrs Gandhi also referred to the widening gap between the rich and the poor nations and made a fervent appeal to the developed States to cooperate with the developing ones in creating a new international economic order.

Simultaneously, she also spoke of the environmental problems that endanger the very life on earth.

Turning to the host city spread along the Baltic coast, where special efforts are made to check pollution of the sea waters, Mrs Gandhi paid tributes.

The mediaeval Tallinn was today a microcosm of Soviet nationalities, and a symbol of Soviet economic progress, she said.

Estonian party first secretary K. G. earlier traced the history of the subjugation of the tiny Baltic republic, which has a population of 15 million; until its liberation on 22 September, 1944, by Soviet forces from Nazi Germany, and pointed out the fast pace of development since then.

The republic today produces in a week as much as the gross annual output during the 'forties under the bourgeois government, and in capita power generation and consumption led even the advanced countries like US, West Germany and Japan.

India's industrial goods were being exported to over 80 countries, including India, Vainoa said and added that though a small republic, it was doing well in its 30,000 enterprises.

W.A. HEDDERLEY, JR. (2000), "The
Tribunal of the Nations: A Section of Theoretical Issues"

[illegible][illegible]

18. A fair amount was noticed seawards on the beach of the Ba de sea, the "line" of the beach was very low, the water was very shallow and the beach was very wide.

25 Sep 1994 12:00 UTC

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A ...

July 8, 1901.

PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI TODAY SPEAKS OF DANGERS TO WORLD PEACE AND STABILITY AND THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATED ACTION BY NATIONS TO PREVENT A COUNTER-REvolution.

[illegible]

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peace generation. Significant progress has been made in the development of all the major sectors of industrial and agricultural production. Thus the Soviet Union has rendered valuable assistance to India.

However, a great many problems still remained to be solved, and the situation had been rendered complex by the neglect of the state sector and abandonment of any planning processes by the previous Janata regime. Mrs. Gandhi and her Government had to start from a scratch on returning to power. Politbureau member Scherbakov referred to Mrs. Gandhi's visit to the USSR and her summit talks with President Brezhnev, Premier Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders, and said the visit had once again underlined

the importance of Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation. This friendship was an important factor of peace in the world.

UKRAINE'S HELP

While expressing understanding of India's problems and difficulties in its economic advancement, Scherbakov pointed out that the Ukrainian Republic, though small in size, was contributing to India's key sectors of economy.

Ukraine has supplied in the past machinery and equipment for construction of such plants as Bhilai, Bokaro and Durgapur plants set up with Soviet assistance, and had also contributed expertise.

The republic and its capital of Kiev were totally ruined and destroyed during the civil war and the Second World War, but had now risen again, ascending

to new heights in production of power, food, and industrial equipment and machinery, Scherbakov said.

He attributed the growth of the republic's economy to a comparative period of peace in Europe, and underlined the need for total security and removal of threats of war.

He particularly referred to the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and said this was an important step towards disarmament and reduction of nuclear threats.

The Ukrainian leader also lauded the role of India as a non-aligned country, and the contribution of Mrs. Gandhi personally toward the peace movement, and assured that Ukraine, an independent member of the UN, would always support any peace initiatives from India.

SELECTED ELEMENTS OF THE 1990-1991 BUDGET

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

TEXT: A STABLE ECONOMY: Japan has been

[illegible]

and the fact that the country was still under the control of the counter-revolutionary forces.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010.

1. The first question is whether the defendant is a "person" within the meaning of the statute. The court has held that the term "person" includes both natural and artificial persons, and that a corporation is an artificial person. Therefore, the defendant is a "person" within the meaning of the statute.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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at the cost of the victim's life. In the case of the victim's death, the victim's family and the community are left with a heavy burden of grief, sorrow, and a sense of loss. The victim's family and the community are left with a heavy burden of grief, sorrow, and a sense of loss.

Union has itself failed to abide by this principle in Afghanistan where 80 000 of its troops are stationed. India has already expended some of the goodwill it has built up in the non-aligned community by not coming out categorically against the Soviet action and by trying to balance references to the direct and massive Soviet military presence with a mention of the Western and Chinese covert help to the Afghan rebels. More worrying has been the recent

development in India's neighbourhood, with the U.S. using the Soviet presence as an argument to rearm Pakistan with F-16s and other weaponry. It must by now be clear to the Soviet leaders that their Afghan action has introduced real strains in the relations between the two countries and the tensions in the region cannot be eased without an early end to their military presence in Afghanistan.

Talks free - with the new

By the THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 28 Sep 1983

Text

Mrs. Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union has helped emphasise the obvious: That the two countries continue to value greatly their friendly relations. It is difficult to believe that the Soviet leaders needed to be reassured after the Prime Minister's well publicised visit to the United States in June-July. They would have known as well as any other discerning student of Ind-US relations that the differences between the two countries, especially in the context of the twin American decisions to rearm Pakistan and build up a rapid deployment force for possible use in and around the Gulf, were too deep to be quickly resolved. Moreover, despite India's efforts to diversify its sources of arms supply and strengthen its economic ties with the West, including the United States and Japan, the Soviet Union remains and is bound to remain this country's major partner in both fields. It is not only India's principal supplier of sophisticated hardware but also its biggest trade partner. So the Soviet leaders did not have any reason or need to entertain any misgivings. The same was equally true of India. This does not mean that Mrs. Gandhi went to Moscow only because she had to return Mr. Brezhnev's visit to New Delhi. Summit meetings are not even when there are no urgent problems between two friendly countries. They help clear the way for strengthening ties. This is especially so in the case of the Soviet Union where decisions tend to be taken at the top level.

As at the end of all such visits, the joint declaration in this case deals at length with a variety of issues of global importance such as nuclear disarmament, the need to restore détente between the two superpowers, find political solutions to conflicts in West Asia, south-east Asia and elsewhere, convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and so on. On most of these questions, Mrs. Gandhi has endorsed what the Kremlin claims is its policy. But let us face it, in reality all this does not amount to much. The Soviet-U.S. relations are going through a difficult phase and they can improve only as a result of specific agreements between them. In West Asia, the situation is too complicated to be discussed rationally in terms of principles. The same is true of south-east Asia. In West Asia, the Soviet Union does not possess at least at the moment much of a leverage and India's endorsement of certain broad principles enunciated by it cannot improve its position. Essentially, therefore, India-Soviet relations have to be seen and discussed in bilateral terms. And on that basis, while there is considerable scope for strengthening them, it is somewhat of an exaggeration to talk of a new dawn or a new dawn.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Journal of Management Inquiry 20(4) 403-419

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INDIA

GANDHI SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER RETURN FROM USSR

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1. 10. 1980, p. 1.

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI informed newsmen in the Capital on Sunday that no decision had yet been taken on the Soviet proposal for setting up a 1,000 MW nuclear power plant in India, but details of the Soviet offer were to be worked out and going into by the technical teams.

Mrs Gandhi was addressing a press conference at the Delhi Airport soon after her arrival following a week long official visit to the USSR which she said was to strengthen the existing friendship and further widen the already broad economic co-operation with the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister was accorded a warm welcome at the airport by her Cabinet colleagues, Soviet Charge d'Affaires M. Semenov, Congress MPs and party functionaries. Her grand daughter Priyanka and her daughter-in-law Sonia were the first to receive her and her son Rajiv, who had accompanied Mrs Gandhi in this visit.

She said the Soviet Union was trying to help India in its nuclear power programme and underlined that the 'Soviets are specially careful about the safety aspect of nuclear plants'. She further pointed out that 'Ample' because there were some problems at Tarapur, it did not mean that a new design would also be faulty.

Asked if she had complained to the Soviet leaders about the role of the CPI in India, she snapped back. 'Why should I complain?' She said she did not specifically talk on the subject in Moscow, but at the same time she pointed out that Soviet President Brezhnev had given her a birds eye view of the economic and other developments in the Soviet Union and she had in turn given him a bird's eye view about the political and economic situation prevailing in India.

Then she observed: 'If the CPI here think that the Janata, BJP or the Lok Dal are more progressive it is for the whole world to see if it is correct or not.' She also added that it involved attitudes of these parties on foreign policy as well.

She said India's views of Afghanistan were clear and repeated on several times. The question of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan had been raised.

She said the Government of that country was inclined to use force to achieve its aims.

Asked if she had moved 'someone' when rebels helped with arms supplies from other countries were active. The Afghan Government wanted the presence of Soviet troops to fight the rebels.

She reaffirmed that both the arming of the rebels and the presence of Soviet troops should be viewed together.

Mrs Gandhi was asked if something concrete had emerged from her talks with Mr Brezhnev on steps to ensure that such incidents like the latest Israeli massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon did not recur. She said the Soviet Union and India had long before the present incident condemned the Israeli aggression, but she did not know what concrete thing could emerge. 'We can only create an atmosphere' so as to prevent recurrence of such barbarous incidents, she added.

Asked about the difference of her visit to the USSR with that to the US, Mrs Gandhi said the 'two are entirely different' although 'one common thing is that both are goodwill visits'.

She underlined that the USSR was 'in its moment of need' and 'has assisted'.

"Today we were in the USSR, tomorrow we will be in the US."

A correspondent asked her how the non-aligned movement
viewed India's role in the world. She said that in the
light of the future, the movement must be able to
contribute to the world's peace and stability.

"When the non-aligned movement was first formed, it was
that it should help to bring about peace and stability
in the world. Today, we feel that this movement is even more relevant when the
situation is not so peaceful."

She emphasised that the movement must be able to
of the movement and to make it more effective it must raise its voice for
restoring peace and harmony in the world.

In reply to yet another question, she said: "We must try to work in the
non-aligned movement to make the peace."

India, she said, had always worked for peace
for nuclear disarmament. The movement must be able to
when confrontation and tensions are growing."

Asked about the outcome of the present situation, she said
time her aim was only to improve India's position
generally kept in touch with the movement.

She said that the movement must be able to
must very much be able to help the world
training now being given by the Indian Government
India's role in the world.

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THERMAL POWER CHIEF GIVES YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 Sep 82 p 12

[Text]

NEW DELHI Sept 25

Mr A. K. Sah, Chairman and Managing Director of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) told a news conference here on Saturday that he would sign a formal agreement on September 30 in the U.K. with a British consortium, Northern Engineering Industries group, for setting up a 1000 MW super thermal power station in Rihand in the Singrauli region. (Two units of 500 MW each).

Mr Sah said the British consortium would construct the power station on a turnkey basis within five years. The cost of the equipment and services would be £31.5 millions (about Rs. 50 crores).

Mr Sah who was giving the highlights of the performance of NTPC for 1981-82, said the NTPC had tied up a \$300 million World Bank credit for the second stage expansion of the Ramagundam super thermal station consisting of three units of 500 MW each. A \$30 million OPEC fund was also available for this project. The NTPC had commissioned the fifth 210 MW unit of the Badarpur thermal station marking the completion of the total expansion of the power station. The first 200 MW unit of the first super thermal station at Singrauli was commissioned in February 1982. The NTPC has also signed an agreement with Technoproexport of the Soviet Union for setting up a thermal power station at Waidhan in Madhya Pradesh.

Mr Sah said the NTPC had presented to the World Bank a proposal for financial assistance to transmission projects estimated to cost Rs. 500 crores in the period July 1983 to June 1984. The project would consist of constructing transmission lines over a distance of about 4000 km and associated sub-stations. For the period July 1984 to June 1985, the NTPC would seek assistance from the World Bank for the second stage expansion of the Farakka super thermal project with three units of 500 MW each, estimated to cost Rs. 1000 crores. The quantum of World Bank aid sought would be about 50 per cent of the project cost in both these cases.

Mr Sah said the total budget approved for the NTPC by the Government for 1982-83 was Rs. 474 crores of which it had so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 207 crores in the first six months. It proposed to seek an increase in the financial allocations for this year to Rs. 517 crores.

The NTPC, during the first stage of its development of the nation's transmission system would interlink its super thermal power stations in all zones with the major user centres through a 400 kV transmission work.

The entire southern region comprising Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala had agreed that the entire 400 kV system of the southern States should be constructed, owned and operated by the NTPC.

FACT, FIGURES ON SOVIET CREDITS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Aug 1955

Text

SOVIET CREDITS TO INDIA

1 Long-Term credits	Rs. 1,814.4 crores
Commercial credits	Rs. 100 crores
Rate of interest	2.5 per cent

2 PROJECTS ASSISTED BY THE USSR

About 80 industrial and other projects have been built or are under construction in India with Soviet assistance. 21 are now in operation.

Of these, 6 are in metallurgy, 10 in coal and mining, 11 in engineering, 10 in power, 6 in agriculture, and 10 in education and science.

3 CAPACITY OF PROJECTS

Indo-Soviet projects will have the following annual capacity:

Steel (Present Estimate)	13.5 million tonnes
Iron and steel	100,000 tonnes
Aluminium	6.5 million tonnes
ONGC	13 million tonnes
Electricity	47 million kw

121,000 tonnes

1978-79

25 million kw

PRODUCTION OF INDIO-SOVIET PROJECTS

per cent of total Indian production

Steel	25 per cent
Aluminium	6 per cent
Electricity	10 per cent
Refined Petroleum	30 per cent
Chemicals	30 per cent
Iron (Projection)	41 per cent

3. PRODUCTION OF INDO-SOVIET PROJECTS IN 20 YEARS

(in figures)

Steel	40 million tonnes
Oil	70 million tonnes
Heavy machinery	700,000 tonnes

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Total employment in Indo-Soviet projects	100,000
Total trained in projects	122,000
Trained under Soviet specialists	83,000
Trained in the USSR	4,000

STEEL

Estimated steel production by 1990	21 million tonnes
Production of Indo-Soviet projects	14 million tonnes
Employment in Indo-Soviet projects	65,000

2. HEAVY MACHINERY

Production of HMBP plant, Ranchi, from inception	450,000 tonnes
Production of MAMC, Durgapur from inception	270,000 tonnes

3. OIL

Total onshore oil production of ONGC from inception	83 million tonnes
Total gas production from inception	10,000 million cum.
Soviet specialists delegated to ONGC from inception	1,500
Indians trained in the USSR	300
Total refinery capacity	30 million tonnes
Capacity of 3 Indo-Soviet refineries (Projections)	16.6 million tonnes

10. POWER AND POWER EQUIPMENT

Growth of power production 31,000 MW (1981)	
Indo-Soviet projects (10 thermal and 1 hydro)	3,068 MW
Contribution of Hindustan Heavy Electrical Plant to power equipment production	13,500

11. AGRICULTURE

Number of Soviet specialists
and Soviet equipment

No. of fine-wool merino faced supplies	10,000
No. of Karakul sheep supplied	250
No. of fur rabbits supplied	440
No. of tractors supplied for agricultural mechanization	33,000

12. COAL

India's coal production in 1960	114 million tonnes
Estimated growth in coal production	60 million tonnes
Production of coal through Soviet assistance after main- taining the project capacities	47 million tonnes

13. TRADE

Indo-Soviet trade in 1963	Rs. 1.7 crores
in 1961	Rs. 237.9 crores
in 1962 (estimated)	Rs. 3260 crores

India's largest trade
partner USSR

Share of USSR in India's
exports 15 per cent

Share of manufactured
goods in India's exports to
USSR 60 per cent

EDUCATION

Central Institute of Technology, Bombay

Two Departments of Aeronautics Metallurgy, geophysics,
electronics and computer technology

Central Institute of Technical Education

INDIA

CORRESPONDENT NOTES PROBLEMS OF INDIAN TECHNOLOGY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 26, 27, 28 Sep 82

[26 Sep 82 p 8]

[Text] A top technocrat in the Energy sector recently explained to me that the collaboration with Siemens for 500 MW power plants became necessary because Indian know-how stopped at the 200 MW range. Did India have the total capability to set up from scratch even a one megawatt power plant without any external props whatsoever, I asked. "Quite frankly, no", replied the official.

This brief dialogue neatly sums up the dilemma of Indian technology in almost every sector of the economy, be it agriculture or industry, nuclear or space science. Even in small things like making a motorized wheat thresher our technology is so primitive that hundreds of poor farm workers lose their arms every year working on these clumsy machines.

In a paper he wrote some years ago, Dr Y. Nayudamma, the then Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, said: "Assuming linear projections of announced growth rate targets, it will take 357 years for India to catch up with the average income level of some developed nations. These figures only go to indicate clearly the big gap that exists in integrating the policy and planning for science and technology with economic planning. The policies for development will be meaningful only if major technological changes make large jumps in production possible both in agriculture and science".

Our scientists habitually claim credit for what is not theirs. Until the INSAT-1A satellite failed, how many people in India knew that it was manufactured by an American firm and not by Indians? Nor is it widely known that the country's atomic energy venture which has now achieved an installed capacity of 800 MW at 25% load factor was launched more than 30 years ago with the mission of creating a capacity of 8,000 MW by 1980.

Primitive

A prominent Indian scientist with several major achievements to his credit claimed that India had the total capability to set up its own steel mill.

...up down with him and later with a prominent metallurgist for a detailed exercise, both said the best thing would be for Indian firms to have a third share in the first of the three upcoming plants and two-thirds in the second. They should then be able to make the third all by themselves. ... of the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, revealed that considerable imports would be needed to try out the circuitry developed by CSEER.

Recently an Indian firm placed a large order for ... plant ... that the first ... and its erection will ... of setting up the ... and ... of laying cables for ... new telephone system. While the Indians did the digging and ... the entire telephone exchange was set up by a ... company. Though the Indians were allowed into the exchange only to ... their cable connexions, this ... of the ... for the ...

However, after years of ... to produce the promised results, ... industrial "infrastructure" ... have ... the ... of ... More than ... urban transport in India is non-motorized. About ... of energy ... primitive ... These and ... other basic ... of the backwardness of our industrial infrastructure are there ... to see.

... ..

... .. "frontier areas" ... in the bulk of the ... to research and ... of any ... are ... and ... of cement, ... and even engineering ... asked for ... from the Government to from abroad-to ... plants. The ... and ... technological ...

... .. of production, and a

... .. carried out by ... of the ...

...two
...turn-over
...the whole
...is con-
...limited by their
...international
...will be able
...the
...world market

Some of the... and technological
potential is... India accounts for
1... of the... and 50% of the global exports of
manufactures with the... largely of numerous traditional
items like textiles and... marginally... of items
of machinery. Even in areas where the country is believed to have built
up "huge" domestic... our total output in global terms is negli-
gible. We produce... of the world's electricity and 4% of its fertilizer.

It is not a... worldwide
...the...
Even South Korea... whose population is... of India's,
has been able to... industrial potential and,
unlike India, ... effort does not seem to be... though
no...

...private sector
...India is more pressing
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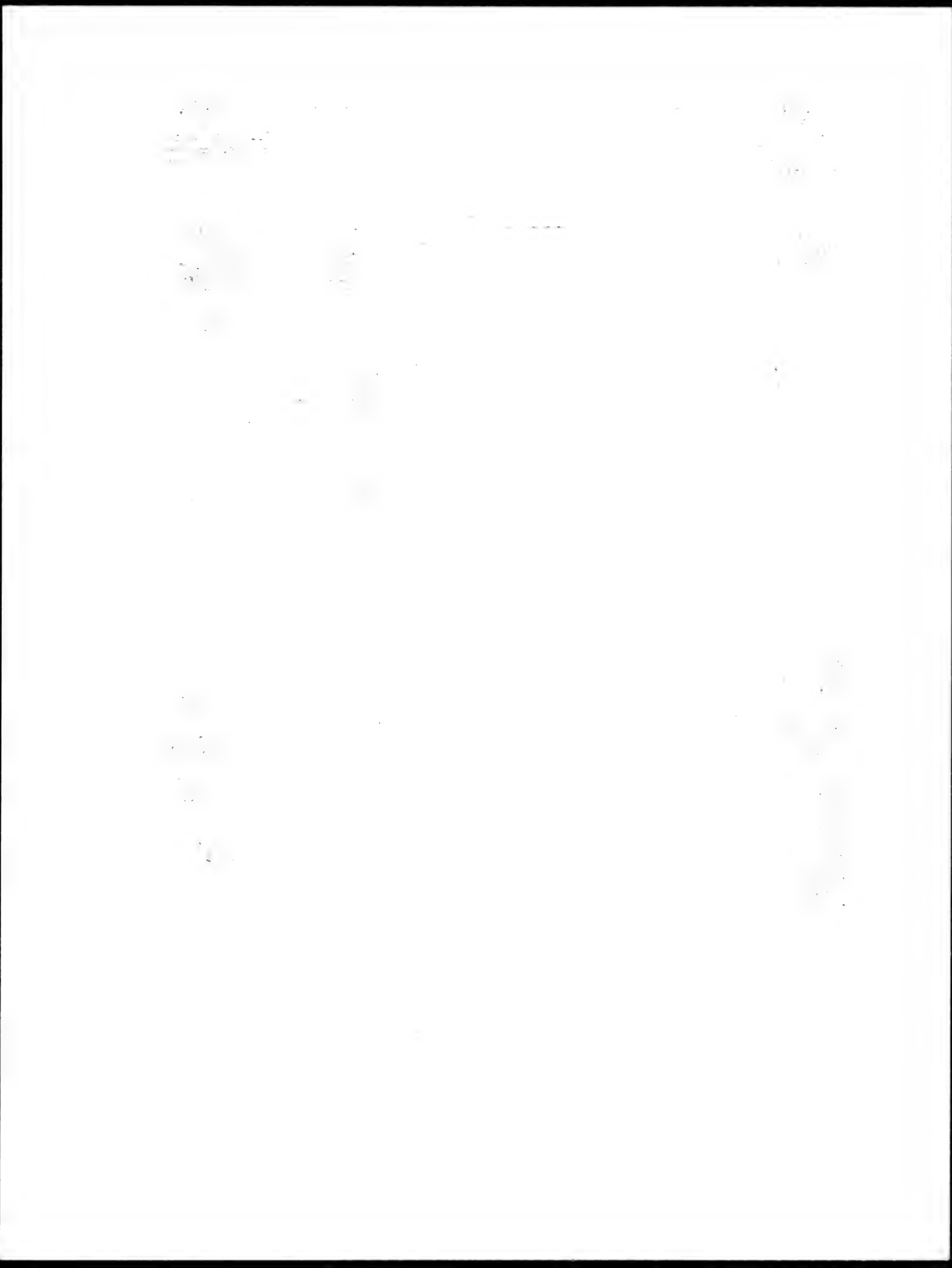
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NEW YORK (UPI) — The Soviet Union's trade with the United States is expected to reach a record level this year, according to a report by the U.S. Commerce Department.

The report, issued by the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, says that U.S. exports to the Soviet Union in the first nine months of 1974 totaled \$1.5 billion, up from \$1.2 billion in the same period last year.

The report also says that U.S. imports from the Soviet Union in the same period totaled \$1.1 billion, up from \$900 million last year. The report notes that the trade surplus with the Soviet Union is the largest in the history of U.S. trade with any one country.

The report also says that U.S. exports to the Soviet Union are expected to reach a record level this year, with total exports for the year expected to reach \$2 billion. The report also says that U.S. imports from the Soviet Union are expected to reach a record level this year, with total imports for the year expected to reach \$1.5 billion.

The report also says that the U.S. trade surplus with the Soviet Union is expected to reach a record level this year, with total trade for the year expected to reach \$3.5 billion.

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COMMISSION ISSUES NEW GUIDELINES FOR FORMULATING THE 1983-84 ANNUAL PLAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Sep 82

[Text] The Planning Commission has issued fresh guidelines to the States for formulation of the 1983-84 annual Plan laying special emphasis on energy 20-point programme and decentralised planning.

Planning Commission secretary K V Ramanathan, in his letter to the States, has urged them to send their draft proposals by 15 October next to enable working groups to discuss these with the States "according to a rigid time schedule from 20 October".

Mr Ramanathan has said that Plan formulation exercise had been taken up with due regard to priorities for different sectors and keeping the overall constraint of financial resources in view.

Since 1983-84 is a critical penultimate year of the sixth Plan, the States should take stock of physical progress in different sectors and ensure completion of ongoing projects, particularly in the core sectors of irrigation and power, so that intended benefits accrue therefrom.

The emphasis in the new annual Plan will be on the new 20-point programme designed to ameliorate the economic condition of the weaker sections of society. He said Mr Ramanathan also stressed the need for a more effective use of the available resources and for a more efficient planning process.

The commission has also stressed the need for a more

efficient and has asked the States to set up suitable machinery without further delay to oversee the implementation of environmental protection and developmental schemes to be included in the annual Plan for 1983-84.

The commission expressed its hope that science and technology councils which have been set up as envisaged and the research schemes financed under the Plan earlier are being implemented by the State Governments. The States have to specifically indicate the outlay on schemes relating to environmental protection and development and State science and technology councils.

In the sphere of education the States have been asked to prepare a carefully devised programme on vocationalisation of secondary education.

It is based on detailed surveys of the existing and potential work and job opportunities and available educational and training facilities. Necessary provisions to be made in the annual Plan of each State.

In view of the alarming features of fuel and energy in the country, the States have been urged to take immediate steps to conserve energy and to develop alternative sources of energy.

The commission has also stressed the need for a more efficient and has asked the States to set up suitable machinery without further delay to oversee the implementation of environmental protection and developmental schemes to be included in the annual Plan for 1983-84.

Also, target-specific programmes like Scheduled Castes component plan, tribal sub-plan, IRDP, NREP etc and area specific programmes for rural areas like the Minimum Needs Programme. The States have

Urging the States to give greater attention to district planning and block planning, the Planning Commission has advised necessary steps for district wise disaggregation of the available outlay of the State plans.

The States which have already implemented this have been asked to indicate the progress of expenditure and physical targets/achievements, district-wise under different heads, and to indicate the financial provision and physical targets for 1983-84.

The States which have not done so have been asked to take urgent steps to decentralise the planning process.

The States have also been asked to initiate studies and to take some preliminary action on new projects and schemes which are to be included in the seventh plan.

He said that the Planning Commission has undertaken a major study on the economic condition of the States and the results will be made available to the States in the near future.

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INDIA, UK TO COOPERATE IN DEFENSE RESEARCH

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20/9/65

[Text:] New Delhi, September 19: India and Britain have today agreed to enhance their co-operation in sophisticated defence research, electronics and defence-oriented research and development.

It was decided that experts from the two countries would meet to explore ways of intensifying the bilateral co-operation in the defence field, and to co-ordinate at British Headquarters.

The visit to London of the Indian British defence attaché, Mr. J. N. Nair, and the British defence attaché, Mr. R. Venkatarao, to discuss the joint defence co-operation programme over the next few months will be the first of a series of such visits.

The two countries have a long history of co-operation in the defence field, and have been working closely together in the recent conflict in the Middle East. The British defence attaché in India, Mr. J. N. Nair, has been in India since 1963, and the British defence attaché in India, Mr. R. Venkatarao, has been in India since 1964.

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Mr. Nott, Mr. Venkataraman said that their visit would provide further impetus to mutual cooperation.

At the talks, Mr. Venkataraman was assisted by Mr. K. P. Singh Deo, deputy defence minister, and other officials.

The British team included Mr. Robert Walker, CBE, British High Commissioner, Maj. Gen. Alastair Dorn, director, Military Assistance Office of the U.K., Mr. Peter Jackline, head of defence secretariat, and Mr. Nigel Parn, regional managing director, defence.

OSI: 4600/1071

LONDON, Sept. 20—India has agreed to manufacture less than half the number of medium deep sea aircraft than it had the year under the agreement with British Aerospace, says a source here. The source said that the number of aircraft to be built at Bangalore is under the first three of the four years of the agreement. The source said that the number of aircraft to be built at Bangalore is under the first three of the four years of the agreement.

Source: [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

INDIA WILL MANUFACTURE LESS THAN HALF THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM DEEP SEA AIRCRAFT THAN IT HAD THE YEAR UNDER THE AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH AEROSPACE, SAYS A SOURCE HERE.

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USSR TO GIVE AID IN MINERAL-RELATED TECHNOLOGY

New Delhi: PATRIOT in English: 18 Sep 82 - 1

TASS:

The Soviet Union will soon take a study on the reduction of power in the aluminium industry, particularly the Korba plant in Madhya Pradesh, reports TASS.

According to a recent agreement signed at the Indo-USSR Joint Commission, the study would suggest ways to reduce power from the present power consumption level of 15,000 kwh per tonne of metal production to 14,000 kwh per tonne.

The meeting decided that the main thrust of the Indo-Soviet cooperation would be to achieve better realisation of metal from ore and improved technology of mining and conservation of its reserves.

The Soviet experts would also examine India's attempts to last month to start a study on aluminium and the technology of its production.

The study would involve all allied benefit mineral extraction

and transportation as well as the coal industry.

Soviet experts would soon visit India to indicate the areas to be covered under the transfer of technology for quick implementation of mineral-based projects.

On completion of the on-the-spot study the Soviet experts will prepare a report, which will report on the areas to be covered.

The Soviet experts will also study the use of mineral resources in the Indian economy and the role of minerals in the development of the country.

The Soviet experts will also prepare a feasibility report on setting up a plant at Korba to extract aluminium from bauxite ore, which is the main raw material for the aluminium industry and space technology.

Gallium plant will have an export potential and it would be sold back to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET EXPERTISE

New Delhi, PATRICK in THE HINDU

Times

INDIA has sought Soviet expertise in revamping the 20-year old steel plant at the Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) at Burnpur, reports

According to official sources, the Soviet Union has offered a package of aid, steel, plants and India wanted to use their expertise.

The spokesman said Indian steel cadre was not sent to the USSR for design and construction of steel plant.

The spokesman said the USSR has offered to supply steel plants and steel to India.

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TEXTILE EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET UNION TO BE 50 PERCENT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 31 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 30—India's cotton textile industry, hit by the eight-month-old strike of 2,00,000 workers in Bombay, will receive a major fillip when an agreement is signed with the Soviet Union in December under which the country's textile exports are to be more than doubled.

Under the deal, India will supply the Soviet Union with 100,000 tonnes of cotton yarn and 100,000 tonnes of cotton cloth, valued at \$100 million, a 50 per cent increase over the 1981-82 figures. This will more than double the present textile exports to the Soviet Union from 50 million metres, about 30 per cent of India's total exports.

The deal is a landmark agreement, the first of its kind between the two countries. It is a result of the efforts of the Indian textile industry, which has been working for several years to improve its exports to the Soviet Union. The deal will be a major boost to the textile industry, which is one of the main pillars of the Indian economy.

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IN INDIA: SALES: PAKISTAN-CHINA TIGHTENED TIES: LAKE: 410000 020

INDIAN: 020: IN: INDIA: 14 Oct 62 p.

Test) Haripur, Oct 14: The President Muhammad Ali Jinnah said that China was Pakistan's trusted friend, which has stood by it through times of trial.

He was inaugurating the Hazara Urea Fertilizer Plant, which he named "Jinnah Fertilizer Plant," to spotlight the generous Chinese help given to Pakistan in setting up the complex.

He said that it was a happy occasion for Pakistan but the fact that the plant was built with the help of the friend of Pakistan, like China, made the occasion even happier.

He said that Pakistan's friendship with China was not based on political expediency.

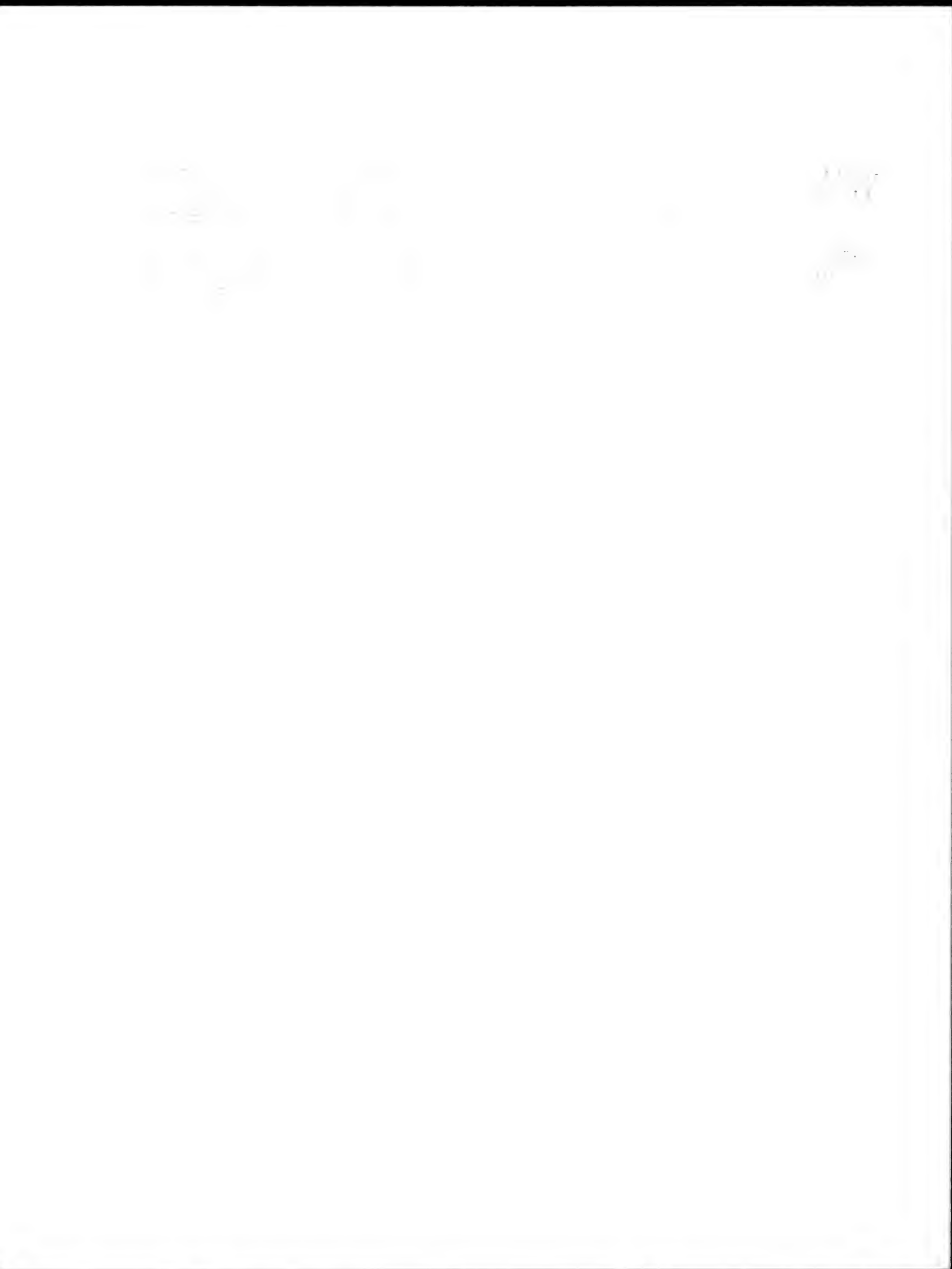
The cooperation and friendship between the two countries covered economic, technical, scientific and many other fields, he said.

He said China had helped Pakistan in setting up many major plants and the present fertilizer factory was one such project.

The president said the people and the Government of Pakistan were grateful to the Government of China for helping them to set up the Hazara Urea Fertilizer Plant.

He said that the Hazara Urea Fertilizer Plant was one of the many projects which were being set up in Pakistan with the help of China. He said that the Hazara Urea Fertilizer Plant was one of the many projects which were being set up in Pakistan with the help of China.

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TABLE 1. *Continued*

RAWALPINDI Oct 14 The Government has decided to make a quantum increase in air service capacity and facilities in the next Five-Year Plan as PIA's seat utilization levels surpassed the 75 percentage mark—well above the industry average.

This was attended by Major General Sir Kenneth Walker, Secretary General, Defence, and Chairman, PLAC, and members of the Standing Committee on the Main Armaments Course. The 11th of all general briefing sessions had been successful.

[illegible]

The 1990-1991 season, which produced a decrease in wheat yield as a result of drought and frost damage, had no effect on the number of new wheat plants in the field, which remained at 100%.

On a longer term, the PTA Chairman advised the Planning Committee that the two additional wide body aircraft will be purchased by the middle of next year while four more jet aircraft will be added in the PTA fleet by 1977. Regarding the existing fleet, the Board has agreed to sell the two Boeing 707s. The aircraft are being sold as an emergency measure. A Boeing 707 will be purchased & leased by December this year and an F-27 will be bought early next year to replace the two 707s.

Majority of the 14,000 respondents indicated that 12 new jobs were being surveyed for further work, and 12 of these, if found feasible, will be awarded in the next Five Year Plan.

Answering a question in different ways represented one of several options and this was the only one that I have taken. I believe all reasonable ways of responding would be judged equally valid. Words and efforts will continue to support the present endeavor to be selfless.

There was no other individual mentioned in PIA who did not at all reveal the date of birth or name of children from 1970 to 1980 and general names of children listed from 1970 to 1980 were not included in the PIA.

[illegible]

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 2. The second step is to define the problem.
 3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
 5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
 7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
 8. The eighth step is to maintain the solution.
 9. The ninth step is to improve the solution.
 10. The tenth step is to document the solution.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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all social laws. Death penalty should be provided for social crimes concerning drugs and trafficking in women.

The committee recommended that all the pending cases should be disposed of by Dec 31 this year. Every witness should state in the court as to how many times he had appeared in a court of law and the courts should have powers to refuse to admit evidence of professional witnesses.

On an appointment all employees of the Government, local bodies, autonomous organisations and nationalised commercial institutions should declare publicly on oath that they would not get any favours, monetary or otherwise, in the performance of their duties. A declaration signed to this effect should be placed in their personal files.

The committee recommended that there should be a periodic screening of the above mentioned services to weed out the corrupt and the incorrigible. The service rules should be so amended that the onus of establishing their honesty should rest with the employee.

Declaration of assets

Declaration of assets should be examined with a view to finding out whether a person had amassed wealth during his service through means other than inheritance. He should be given the option of inquiry or retirement.

The committee recommended that the present system of writing annual confidential reports of the subordinate should be changed, because it has lost its secrecy, meaning and purpose. The disparity between the highest and the lowest paid should be reduced, but it should not provide an incentive to continue to remain illiterate or unqualified.

The perquisites enjoyed by the employees of autonomous bodies and nationalised commercial institutions should be rationalised and publicised.

The committee recommended that the persons with outstanding financial integrity should be transferred from other services to the departments of Customs, Income Tax and PWD. Ombudsman should be inducted at an early date.

Each Ministry should publish in the gazette its important decisions and working papers of public

interest.

The committee also recommended measures for discouraging materialism, ostentatious living, vulgarity and obscenity.

Building plots

These measures included a ceiling of 500 metres to be fixed and enforced on a building plot situated in municipal areas. The property tax on houses built on larger areas should be subjected to prohibitive property tax.

Expenditure being incurred on ceremonies, specially, the marriage ceremony, should be discouraged. Marriages should be solemnised in mosques whereas those held in clubs or hotels should be taxed by the local body.

The committee recommended that social pressure be exerted to discourage Mehndi and similar wasteful ceremonies.

The committee recommended that the restriction on a number of guests and the foodstuff be reimposed and strictly enforced.

The dowry and bridal gift act restricting individual presents to Rs. 100, total expenditure on marriage to Rs. 2,500 and the extent of bridal gifts should also be enforced.

It recommended total ban on import of cars above 1600 CC, economy class for internal flights of PIA and two classes, air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned, in the railway.

The women should be discouraged from buying costly and heavily embroidered clothes and jewellery and persuaded to adopt simplicity.

The committee suggested that a probe be held into the activities of the hotels and clubs to ensure that they were not serving as centres of depravity. All advertisements should follow a code of conduct to be worked out with representatives of the advertising agencies.

Films

The Film Censor Board should ensure not only strict adherence to the ethical code but also adopt such measures that the censored portions are not later on added to the films.

Vulgarity in public fairs and festivals should be brought to an end. It is said that even in such a sport as driving a motor-cycle in a

wooden well the spectators were entertained with singing and dancing by prostitutes during the evening time.

A number of vulgar songs have been staged in movies and on the cover of fine arts. The censor board and art councils should be given regulatory powers to stop such dramas.

Ball room dancing and films should be banned. Night clubs and discos working under vulgar names should be closed.

The commercial outbursts of VCR shows should be stopped and severely dealt with.

The number of songs in movies and music has increased. This tendency should be discouraged through financial and administrative measures.

Wherever there are more than three persons at any ticket window or a transport stand, they should not be attended to unless they form a queue.—APP

Education

Outlining the long-term measures as suggested by the Cabinet committee, Raja Zafarul Haq said, "the prevailing system of education falls far short of the requirement of an ideological state and a Herculean effort is required to improve this system".

He said that the main emphasis should be on the ideology and character and instead of producing mere degree holders. He said that admission to the universities and professional schools should be based, among other things, on qualifying in a pre-admission test in Islamic ideology, general knowledge and Islamic History. He said that the educational institutions should be charged with special responsibility of saving the youth from the onslaught of alien culture and ideology.

The committee has also recommended that the curriculum should be revised to include Islamic history and ideology.

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to include all its members in the campaign.

The cabinet committee for Islamic affairs has recommended that the campaign should be public spirited and be associated in a real, regular and institutionalised manner, to form a real Islamic society.

A member of the committee was appointed in the House by the Federal Government for Information and Propaganda, Raja Mohammed Aslam Khan, who headed the campaign.

The committee suggested that the campaign should be long-term and should include measures in the form of participation within the institutional framework to achieve the noble objective.

An individual has been stated as the focal point in the campaign. It recommended the formation of Islamic committees on the pattern of Zila committees having the same number of members as the local tehsil and district committees. The committees should be empowered to change their memberships by co-opting, deeming, lawyers, traders and businessmen or such persons on the basis of their reputation and record in public service. The Islamic committees have been recommended to provide a body of dedicated local reformers at the grass root level.

The committee for Islamic affairs recommended that the district and city committee be headed by members of Shura. They should have the authority to co-opt a member of a lower committee who is not contributing according to the spirit of the whole campaign. These Islamic committees should advise the implementation of the decisions of the Government taken with a view to bringing about moral and social regeneration.

INDIRECT TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN SEEN LIKELY

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Oct 14: Indirect talks with Afghanistan may be held when the Special Representative of the UN General Secretary, Mr Diego Cordovez visits Pakistan after the UN debate on this issue, which is likely to be held this month.

This was disclosed by Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, while talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport soon after his arrival from New York after attending the 37th session of the UN General Assembly and Ministerial meetings of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement which coincide annually with the General Assembly meeting.

He said if the UN debate on Afghanistan is held as scheduled, then Mr Cordovez would be visiting Pakistan by the end of the second week of November to hold further talks on the Afghan issue. He said "We are looking forward for fruitful discussions with him".

The Foreign Minister said "we have also received encouragement from the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Andrei Gromyko's attitude towards the talks. Regarding these indirect negotiations, he said the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference also favoured these trilateral talks besides the support was also indicated by the Islamic Foreign Ministers during his bilateral meetings with them.

To a question regarding the

normalisation of relations with India, Sahabzada Yaqub said the next round of talks between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan would be held in December next. He said these talks would certainly prepare grounds and consolidate the work which has so far been done in this regard.

He said it will be premature and optimistic to expect quick, spectacular breakthrough. "Our endeavour is that this process of normalisation should have step by step approach", he remarked.

Iran-Iraq war

Regarding Iran-Iraq conflict, the Foreign Minister said this war causes us pain as it was being carried out at a time when unity is needed most among the Islamic Ummah. He recalled the efforts of President General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, in his individual capacity and as member of the OIC peace committee, to end this conflict. These efforts, he added have so far been fruitless. He once again reiterated Pakistan's assistance to both the warring countries for ending this conflict.

He termed the unity achieved at the recent Arab summit at FEZ as "an important landmark in our common goal achieving the restoration of Arab sovereignty of all territories occupied by Israel".

PAKISTAN CALLS FOR JOINT ACTION ON WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

United Nations, Oct. 14: Pakistan today underscored the need for the creation of conditions for equitable and efficient international cooperation to overcome the crisis in the world economy.

Speaking in the General Assembly's Second Committee (Economic and Social), Mr Saifullah Piracha regretted that the world community had not been able to agree on how to combat the situation.

The Pakistan delegate was speaking on the relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the economic arm of the United Nations.

He said progress could only be achieved through joint action of all nations as equal partners and through broadening the basis of cooperation. The report of the committee for development planning, he said, contained some useful recommendations for an economic recovery programme, and his country would join efforts to consider ways and means for deriving maximum benefit from the analytical work being carried out.

The Pakistan delegate said the deteriorating trend in the world economy could result in an ever-increasing number of countries in the category of least developed countries, and he called for reappraisal of the criteria for their identification.

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the activities of the United Nations agencies would have to be substantially increased if the conditions of Palestinian refugees were to be ameliorated, Mr Piracha stated. The situation had worsened considerably and would demand a more comprehensive resolution, and his delegation was currently engaged in consultations in this regard.

Pakistan, he said, attached great importance to the convening of the international conference on population in 1984. He appealed to all those countries who are in a position to do so to make contributions to facilitate the early completion of all preparations for the conference.

CSO: 4200/54

FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS--STATE BANK RELEASES FIGURES

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Oct 82 p 17

[Text]

The State Bank of Pakistan has brought out a booklet on survey of foreign liabilities and assets of the private sector in Pakistan and net inflow of foreign private investment in the country during the year 1980. The booklet covers the period 1972-80.

The survey covered (a) firms or companies registered or incorporated, (b) companies incorporated in Pakistan with foreign participation, and (c) registered or unregistered partnerships operating in Pakistan in which foreigners hold interest. Account was also taken of change in (i) holding of foreign securities and shares by resident individuals and (ii) net position of Pakistani firms and companies operating abroad. The total respondents who submitted schedules for the above survey was 492.

Overall net foreign indebtedness of the private sector in Pakistan increased by 1.6% to Rs. 8,075.2 million in 1980. Liabilities of the Pakistani Joint Stock Companies, amounting to Rs. 7,416.0 million, increased by 4.3%, while those of companies registered abroad decreased from Rs. 928.9 million or 11.7% of the total to Rs. 807 million

or 10% in 1980. Holding of foreign securities by Pakistani national was Rs. 36 million in 1980, whereas the net creditor position of Pakistani firms abroad doubled from 56.9 million to Rs. 114.8 million.

Manufacturing group

According to the nature of economic activity of the respondents, the "Manufacturing" group accounted for the bulk of the liabilities, amounting to Rs. 4,646.5 million or 57.5% of the total in 1980.

The second most important sector was "Transportation, storage and communication" which stood at Rs. 1,134.3 million or 14.1% followed by "Commerce" group at Rs. 1,114.6 million or 13.8%. All other sectors of economy witnessed a nominal increase in 1980.

Creditor-wise, International Financial Institutes occupied the most prominent position. Their claims stood at Rs. 2,453.7 million or 30.4% of the total liabilities in 1980. As for individual countries, the liabilities to USA, UK and UAE were Rs. 1,406.5 million or 17.4%,

Rs. 1,277.7 million or 15.8% and Rs. 857.4 million or 10.6% respectively in 1980.

Total net inflow of foreign investment consisting of "Cash brought in", "Capital equipment brought in" and "Re-invested earnings" was Rs. 293.3 million during the year. The net inflows under "Cash brought in" and "Capital equipment brought in" were Rs. 126.1 million or 43% of Rs. 90.8 million or 31% respectively while the balance of Rs. 76.4 million or 26% was under Re-invested earnings in 1980.

According to economic groups, the "Manufacturing" Sector ranked first in importance with Rs. 218.9 million of the total Foreign Investment followed by "Mining & Quarrying" Rs. 72.1 million, "Commerce" Rs. 5.2 million and "Construction" Rs. 3.9 million respectively.

Countrywise U.K. took the lead by investing Rs. 138.8 million or 47.32% of the total foreign investment as compared with Rs. 57.1 million or 19.48% by Denmark. Net inflow from Netherlands was recorded at Rs. 37.3 million or 12.7% while from USA, it amounted to Rs. 16.3 million or 5.6% of the total in 1980.

CSO: 4200/54

LAWYERS' CONVICTIONS PROTESTED

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Oct 82 p 20

[Text]

LAHORE, Oct 14. An emergency meeting of the Punjab Women Lawyers Association (PWLA) has protested against the conviction of two lawyers in connection with the speeches they made at the Lawyers Convention held here early this month. The meeting which was presided over by the President of the Association, Miss Hina Julani, termed the decision of the Military Court as "arbitrary".

The meeting adopted a resolution to support any future line of action adopted by the All-Pakistan Lawyers Association in this connection.

Concern expressed

In Karachi, lawyers, members of the Bar and other organisations have expressed concern at the conviction of two Lahore advocates and have appealed to the authorities to condone the sentences.

Syed Nasiruddin, President of the High Court Bar Association, in a Press statement, appealed to President Zia ul Haq and the Governor of Punjab to set aside the sentences and withdraw cases against the other Lahore lawyers.

He said that such actions will only aggravate this situation at a time when the "country faces a critical situation because of threats of "external coercion and internal subversion".

Several other local "young lawyers" in a joint Press statement expressed concern at the conviction of Mr Sher Alam and Mr Iftikhar Julani, the two Lahore advocates, and police raids for recovery of Mr Iqbal Hyder, Mr Khalid Khan (Karachi) and Mr Ishaq Khan (Azad Kashmir lawyer). They urged the authorities to set aside the sentences and withdraw arrest orders of the other lawyers.

The signatories include: Qazi Ghani, Mr Umer Faruque, Mr Nahid Afzal, Mahmoodul Hasan, Miss Zaheda Naqvi, Mr Masood Ahmad, Raja Riaz, Mr Afzal Jamu, Rana Safdar, Mr Niaz Mohammad, Mr Iqbal Bhatti, Mr Maqbool Baqar, Mr Manzoor and Mr Munawwar Iqbal.

Leaders of the Railway Workers Union also demanded withdrawal of cases against all the lawyers and the setting aside of sentences against the two leading members of the Lahore Bar.

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